

Gemayel campaigns for extension of UNIFIL

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel campaigned Tuesday to extend a U.N. peacekeeping mandate in South Lebanon as police put the final toll of an Israeli air raid near Beirut at three killed and 11 wounded.

Mr. Gemayel summoned the diplomatic envoys of the five big powers in the U.N. Security Council to plead for a six-month extension of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a presidential palace statement reported.

His move came a day after Israeli fighter-bombers attacked Palestinian commando bases in the hills south east of Beirut in the fifth Israeli air attack into Lebanon this year.

Police said one wounded Palestinian commando died in hospital overnight, shortly after the last previous casualty count placed the raid's toll at four dead and 12 injured.

Those killed were three commandos from two Marxist factions plus two militiamen of Druze warlord Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

The PSP controls central and south eastern Lebanon. It allows Syrian-backed commando groups to maintain "joint positions" in both regions.

The latest Israeli raid targeted command posts of George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) at four Druze towns. The area is 20

kilometres south east of Beirut.

Both factions vowed in statements issued in Beirut and Damascus to escalate attacks against Israel in the occupied West Bank and South Lebanon to avenge the latest air raid.

It was Israel's second air strike in Lebanon within five days. The last previous assault was staged by helicopter gunships against commando bases in the teeming Palestinian refugee camp of Ein Al Hilweh last Thursday, hours after sea-borne commando raiders attempted to infiltrate northern Israel.

Four commandos and two Israeli soldiers were killed in the coastal shootout. Nine other Israeli soldiers were wounded. One civilian Palestinian was killed and nine others were wounded in the ensuing raid by Israeli helicopters.

Israeli officials and commando spokesmen agreed that Monday's air raid was another retaliation for Thursday's attempt by PFLP commandos to infiltrate northern Israel by sea.

The escalating violence caught Mr. Gemayel's administration at a time it is engaged in efforts to ensure another six months for UNIFIL's life lease.

Presidential palace spokesmen refused to say whether Mr. Gemayel's move with the nations

that maintain veto power at the U.N. Security Council was connected with or divorced from the Israeli raid.

The first envoy to meet Mr. Gemayel was Soviet Ambassador Vassili Kolotcha. He told reporters after the one-hour conference that his country would vote for a six-month UNIFIL extension.

The 15-nation Security Council is due to vote within the next two or three days on UNIFIL's mandate, which expires July 19.

The 5,800-man force from nine nations have been stationed in South Lebanon since 1978.

The mandate had since been extended every six months, except for last May, when it was prolonged only for three months.

That was due to France's insistence that some pressure should be brought to bear on all parties concerned to allow UNIFIL to fulfil its mission of deploying all the way down to the Israeli border.

Israel refuses to allow the U.N. peacekeepers into a self-designated "security zone" it maintains along its frontier in South Lebanon.

The zone, which stretches from the Mediterranean coast to the foothills of Mount Hermon, is controlled by some 500 Israeli troops and the estimated 2,000-strong "South Lebanon Army" militia. The SLA is a predominantly Christian militia funded and equipped by Israel.

Israel contends UNIFIL had failed to prevent cross-border commando raids into its northern Galilee panhandle.

Completion.

The agency did not say when these projects began and when they had been scheduled to be completed.

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It did not elaborate, but said that Mr. Banki expressed concern over the progress of the projects and called for a timetable for their

completion.

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Mubarak planning swift European tour

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak plans a whistle-stop trip to Paris, London and Bonn this week to seek support for tackling Egypt's growing economic crisis, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

They said he was likely to ask the leaders of France, Britain and West Germany to seek softer conditions if Egypt, as expected, formally asked the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for standby credits of about \$1 billion.

Mr. Mubarak, scheduled to leave on Thursday for meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, might also go to Rome, the diplomats added.

No government announcement of Mr. Mubarak's informal mission is expected, though officials have confirmed he is to pay his first state visit to France later this year.

Egypt, facing a crisis because of falling hard currency earnings and a foreign debt estimated at \$36 billion, is expected to seek IMF assistance shortly, the diplomats said.

In informal talks with the IMF, Cairo balked at "politically explosive" conditions which could send prices shooting up and spark riots in the most populous Arab country.

"Mubarak is going in order to persuade these leaders to try to sweeten his way with the IMF because he has made up his mind to bite the bullet" of going to the fund, one diplomat said.

The European Community (EC) strongly supports Egypt, as does the United States, which backs Mr. Mubarak with more than \$2 billion in economic and military aid a year.

Claude Cheysson, EC commissioner for Mediterranean policy, underlined Europe's support in talks this week with Mr. Mubarak and other officials. He told them an agreement with the IMF on standby credits and rescheduling of debts was vital.

Cairo agreed IMF help, totalling \$800 million to \$1 billion in standby credits and \$1.8 billion in rescheduled repayments on public debt, he told European journalists here Tuesday.

"If Egypt was to reschedule its debt — and it's urgent — they must find an agreement with the IMF and the rest will derive from that," Mr. Cheysson said.

He said the government was making progress through gradual economic reforms, "but they have to go very slow ... because in a crisis you cannot impose very bad and drastic measures."

Sudden lifting of state subsidies on basic goods such as bread and petrol, devaluation of the currency by dismantling the multi-tiered exchange rate, and raising of interest rates would all spark unrest, Mr. Cheysson said.

Peres suggests Shamir not immune to probe

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres suggested Tuesday that his coalition partner, right-wing leader Yitzhak Shamir, would not be immune to a planned police probe of a coverup in the beating deaths of two captured Arab prisoners.

Peres spoke a day after losing a cabinet vote on establishing a state commission of inquiry into the coverup of the killings by Shin Bet security service agents. Shamir, the foreign minister, has made general denials of allegations that he authorised or condoned the killings but failed to issue a detailed statement.

Despite the 14-11 vote against creating a special investigatory commission, the police are expected to open an investigation soon, although it was uncertain if the political echelon, including Shamir, would be a target of the probe.

"The police don't investigate echelons, they investigate people," Peres told high school students in Kibbutz Ein Harod, a communal farm in the northern Israel.

Although he did not mention Shamir by name, Peres pointed out that "there have been ministers in the past who have been questioned, even put on trial."

Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin, now defence minister, was questioned in 1977 over illegal foreign bank accounts held by his wife, and later resigned over the case.

Justice Ministry spokesman Elisha Zidoo said Attorney General Yosef Harish had given the supreme court a letter stating that he had decided the police investigation should go ahead.

The court was on Wednesday to hear appeals demanding an investigation.

Sylvan Shalom, another spokesman, said earlier the probe would start after the court had been informed, although he did not know how long it would take for the police to start work.

Shamir, who is to take over as prime minister of Israel's coalition government in October, was premier at the time the Palestinian bus hijackers were beaten to death in April 1984. As premier, he had sole responsibility for the intelligence services.

An aide to Shamir suggested the right-wing Likud bloc leader might seek special, outside investigators if police chose to probe political involvement. As a parliament member, Shamir is immune from prosecution, and the proposal was seen primarily as a way of avoiding the stigma of being questioned by police.

"It is still not certain what is going to happen as far as an investigation is concerned," said the aide, who spoke on condition his name not be used. "Possibly Shamir's suggestion that the police bring in outside investigators will be adopted."

He denied a newspaper report Shamir may not cooperate with police but added: "I am not prepared to say that Shamir will be prepared to be investigated by any team of investigators."

Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom implicated Shamir in a letter requesting a presidential pardon by saying he had authorised for all his actions in connection with the hijacking of bus No. 300.

Shalom himself is accused by other senior Shin Bet officials of ordering the killing of the two captured Palestinians and of fabricating evidence to implicate an army general and mislead two

earlier investigations, one military and one civilian.

Harish delayed starting the police probe into these fresh allegations until the cabinet decided on an inquiry commission. Israel Television said the Shin Bet, in a letter to Peres, expressed preference for such a panel.

The commission would have had broader powers to delve into the role of the political echelon, including Shamir, as well as lay down norms of behaviour.

The independent daily Hadasot quoted Shamir as telling the cabinet the inquiry was "an unguided missile" that could harm national security and that demands for investigation were political.

"You are talking about a commission of inquiry, but in fact you mean Shamir's head," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

The daily Davar, aligned with Labour, said Likud opposed a state commission because it "publishes its conclusions and reasoning — even if for security reasons not its findings — while the police present their findings to the prosecutors, where (the attorney general) can order the file closed."

Public opinion appeared to be solidly behind Shamir's opposition to exposing the Shin Bet to further investigation.

For example, a poll of 660 Israelis published by the daily Yediot Ahronot last week found 57 per cent of respondents opposed any further investigation while 41 per cent favoured some form of inquiry.

Meanwhile, two separate panels were looking into tightening government and parliamentary oversight of the Shin Bet. Abba Eban, chairman of

parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said the committee ordered a review of the operational set up of the Shin Bet, which he said "was hurt and torn by problems, quarrels and conflicts."

Eban, a Labour Party leader, said a subcommittee would examine "how decisions are made, who is authorised to make them in emergencies, coordination with the army and other services, and norms of operation."

The Jerusalem Post said Peres had named a three-member committee headed by former military intelligence chief Maj.-Gen. Aharon Yariv to set operational guidelines for the security service.

Yehoshua Rottenstreich, a lawyer and president of Israel's Press Council, confirmed such a committee had been proposed by Peres and that he was one of the prospective members.

The appointments will need cabinet approval, and the Shamir aide said it was unacceptable. "If there is going to be a police inquiry, we don't need another inquiry."

Police Minister Chaim Bar-Lev said a blanket secrecy order would be sought from the courts, forbidding any reporting on the probe.

"If the order is obtained, we are not going to say anything. Neither who the investigators are, nor who are the witnesses, nor what the subject of the investigation is," Bar-Lev said.

The political echelon saw a police probe as a way to distance itself from its responsibilities," said Immigration Minister Ya'acov Tsuri who supported Peres' stance.

Romanian team arrives in Tehran

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — A Romanian economic-technical delegation headed by Power Minister Ioan Avram has arrived in Tehran for talks on energy cooperation, Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Tuesday.

IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said the eight-man delegation arrived in Iran Monday on a

three-day visit.

Mr. Avram discussed "mutual cooperation in the field of energy transfer" and the Savad Dam near Tehran with Iran's Energy Minister, Mohammad Taqi Banki, IRNA said.

It did not elaborate, but said that Mr. Banki expressed concern over the progress of the projects and called for a timetable for their

completion.

The agency did not say when these projects began and when they had been scheduled to be completed.

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S. Yemen president ends 1st Gulf visit

KUWAIT (R) — South Yemeni President Haider Abu Baker Al Attas left for home after a visit to Kuwait, seen by diplomats as crucial to his country's efforts to revive warm ties with the rest of the Gulf.

The three-day visit was Mr. Abu Baker's first to a Gulf Arab state since coming to office after January's power struggle, in which his predecessor, Ali Nasser Mohammad, was ousted.

Mr. Abu Baker said on arrival he would discuss with Kuwait's Emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabir, ways to develop bilateral ties within the framework of ensuring security and stability in the region.

A Western diplomat said: "It looks like the campaign to develop

friendships in the Gulf is being stepped up, and Kuwait's influence on this score could count for something."

Most Gulf Arab states have taken a cautious stance on the new administration in Aden. Its mentor, Abdul Fatah Ismail who died in January's fighting, was described by diplomats as a hardline Marxist.

Kuwait played a key role in fostering relations between the former government in South Yemen and its neighbours.

It acted as broker in talks that led to diplomatic ties in 1983 between Aden and Oman after 15 years of hostility. "This was useful in the thawing of attitudes by the best of the Gulf to Mr. Nasser Mohammad," one diplomat said.

Diplomats noted that while Kuwait and Oman received envoys from Mr. Attas when he was named interim leader after the January fighting, other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — received Mr. Nasser Mohammad's envoys.

Diplomats said they saw GCC states as potential aid donors to impoverished South Yemen if the new government steeled, as pledged, to Mr. Nasser Mohammad's bid to promote links with them.

They said Mr. Attas, in talks with the Emir and other Kuwaiti officials, undertook a general review of ties.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

17:00	Korn
17:30	Orn and Chery
17:30	Cartoons
18:00	Documentary
18:20	Brewster
18:45	Space Voyage
19:00	Local Programmes
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Iraqi message
20:30	News in Hebrew
22:30	Western
23:00	News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00	French programme
18:30	French series
19:00	News in French
19:15	Reportage
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Your Living Body
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Three's Company
21:10	Believe it or not
22:00	News in English
22:20	Sword of Honour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& party on 95.60 KHz. SW
Tel: 774111-19

07:00	Light Music
07:30	News
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:45	Morning Show Contd.
11:00	Pop Session
11:30	Songs from Movies
12:00	News Summary
12:45	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	News Summary
13:45	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:15	Your Health
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:45	Instrumentals
16:50	Old Favorites
17:30	Jordan Weekly
17:50	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Over a Cup of Tea
18:30	Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:45	Evening Show Contd.
22:00	News Summary

23:00	News Summary
23:05	Evening Show Continued
23:57	News Headlines
24:00	Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

030, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newswatch 07:30 On the Box 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Headlines 08:15 World News 08:30 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Report on Religion 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newswatch 09:30 Meridian 09:45 News Summary 10:15 The News Summary 10:30 By Jupiter 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 Classical Record Review 11:30 Brain of Britain 1986 12:00 World News 12:30 24 Hours: News Summary 12:45 On the Box 12:55 Financial News: The Book Ahead 12:50 Look Ahead 12:45 The Waltz King 12:50 News Summary: Outlines 12:50 My Music 14:00 News 14:00 News about Britain 14:15 On the Box 14:25 A Letter from Wales 14:30 Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:00 News Summary 15:00 The Farming World 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:00 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 By Jupiter 17:00 News Summary: Outlook 17:05 Report on Religion 18:00 Radio Newsweek 18:15 Ship from Seven Seas 19:00 Two Cheers for June 19:00 World News 19:09 Commentary 19:15 Counterpoint 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News Summary: A Letter from Wales 20:15 The Piano Rock 20:15 Top Twenty 20:30 Book Choice 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newswatch 21:30 Outlook 22:00 News Summary: Outlook 22:30 Stock Market Report 22:45 Good Books 22:50 World News 23:00 24 Hours: 23:30 Assignment 24:00 News Summary: in the Cage

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 12:00 & SW 7:00, 8:05, 11:40,
11:25 and 12:10 Hc

07:30 News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Reports, Sports News and a Musical hour. 10:00 News 10:10 Newswatch 10:30 Music 10:30 News 10:30 Focus 10:30 Special English News & Features 20:00 News 20:10 Newswatch 20:30 Magazine Show 20:45 World Focus 21:00 Special English News & Features 22:00 News 22:10 Newswatch America 22:30 Music USA 22:30 News & Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00 News 06:10

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS	EXHIBITION	SERVICE CLUBS	CHURCHES	CULTURAL CENTRES	MUSEUMS	PRAYER TIMES
"A French exhibition entitled 'La mode, les modes, la rue' at the French Cultural Centre (until July 24).	South Theatre 7:00-8:30 p.m. After Balletto Italia (Italy) 9:30-11:30 p.m. Al Thawra Rihlat Al Adab Play 7:00-8:30 p.m. Poetry 9:00-10:00 p.m. Czechoslovakia Pantomime — Theatre Czechoslovakia Sight and Sound 8:00-9:00 p.m. Farsi and Lub and Jad Play (Jordan) 6:30-7:15 p.m. Jordan Folklore troupe 8:00-9:00 Theatre "France"	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every Tuesday and Thursday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Falcone Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Amman Club. Meetings every Tuesday and Thursday at the Amman Hotel, 8:00 p.m. Eighth Circle. Tel. 816334, 817534.	St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lubdibeh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Haseini, Tel. 617577. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, Tel. 678906. Assyrian Catholic Church Abadi, Tel. 717131. Assyrian Orthodox Church Abadi, Tel. 717261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 717151. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Smeisani, Tel. 677334. Evangelical Lutheran Church Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811233. Bibleway Congregation (Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 60974.	Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267 American Centre. Tel. 644371 British Council. Tel. 641520 French Cultural Centre. Tel. 637005 Goethe Institute. Tel. 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre. Tel. 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre. Tel. 624049 Turkish Cultural Centre. Tel. 639777 Haya Arts Centre. Tel. 665195 Hussein Youth City. Tel. 667181/6 Y.W.C.A. Tel. 664799 Y.W.M.C.A. Tel. 664251 Amman Municipal Library. Tel. 637111 University of Jordan Library. Tel. 843555	Feldberg Museum: Jewellery and coins over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 19th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760. Jabal Al Qai'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings	04:00 — Fajr 05:40 — (Sunrise) Duha 12:01 — Dhuhr 16:22 — Asr 19:43 — Maghrib 21:21 — Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia
Information department at the Queen
Alia International Airport tel. (08)
532004, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

07:00	Tripoli (LJ)
08:00	Karachi (PK)
08:05	Amman (J)
08:30	Kuwait (KU)
08:35	Seoul (KE)
08:45	Jeddah (SV)
08:50	Cairo (MS)
09:00	Doha, Bahrain (QR)
09:05	Chennai (AI)
11:00	Abu Dhabi (EY)
11:35	Cairo (MS)
12:00	Baghdad (IA)
12:05	Beirut (GE)
12:10	Kuwait (KU)
12:15	Jeddah (SV)
12:45	Tripoli (LJ)
13:00	Larnaca (R)
13:00	Cairo (MS)
13:30	New York, Amsterdam (KL)
14:30	Paris, Damascus (AF)
14:30	London, Belgrade (JG)
19:05	Madrid, Geneva (JG)
19:25	Beirut (ME)
19:35	Istanbul (TK)
19:45	Baghdad (IA)
21:00	Damascus (SY)
21:45	Damascus (PK)
21:50	Baghdad (R)

DEPARTURES

06:20	Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Amman (J)
08:00	Damascus, Tripoli (LJ)
08:30	Beirut (ME)
08:35	Amman (J)
10:30	Damascus, Rome (AZ)
11:30	Amman (J)
12:00	Vienna, New York (KL)
12:05	Cairo (MS)
12:45	Larnaca, Zurich (SW)
12:45	Vienna, Chicago, Los Angeles (R)
13:00	Amman (J)
13:05	Amman (J)
13:45	Istanbul (TK)
14:00	Baghdad (IA)
14:00	Larnaca (R)
14:05	Doha (QR)
15:35	Amman (J)

17:00	Jeddah (SV)
17:45	Kuwait (KU)
20:30	Karachi (PK)
21:15	Jeddah (SV)
21:30	Bahrain, Doha (QR)
21:40	Baghdad (R)
21:40	Dhahran (R)
22:00	Seoul (KE)
22:15	Abu Dhabi (EY)
22:30	Cairo (MS)
22:35	Karachi (PK)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Amman port:

— *Suez Canal Route*

Amin Kassar and Sons Company, with its new offices in Shamsiyyat, at your service, tel. 632703/5.

MONEY EXCHANGE

	Wednesday rate	
	<i>Local sell/buy rates in JLS</i>	
Belgian franc	77/6	78.6
Dutch guilder	141/7	143.8
French franc	49/7	50.3
Italian lire	23/3	23.6
Japanese yen (for 100)	216/4	219.7
Swedish crown	48/7	49.4
Swiss franc	195/8	199.2
U.K. sterling pound	512/7	524.2
U.S. dollar	346/8	350.2
W. German mark	159/7	162

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be relatively warm, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Amman	20/35
Amman	25/40
Deiratz	19/38
Jordan Valley	22/39

Yesterday's high temperature:
Amman 56, Amman 59.5, Hmshilly
Amman 22, 22 per cent. Amman



Her Majesty Queen Noor. Tuesday visits the University of Jordan where she inspected facilities at the library and student affairs department (Petra photo)

Queen visits University of Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday visited the University of Jordan where she met with 37 American university and high school students, many of Arab origin, who are taking part in the Petra Summer Project.

The Queen met with the group of students at the University Club and exchanged views with them concerning various items of the programme. The Queen asked the group about their activities and what they had learned from the various lectures and activities which have been organised to acquaint them with Jordanian culture, history, and current developments in the Arab World.

Queen Noor, accompanied by University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali and other officials, toured the language

centre of the Faculty of Arts which organised the programme for the American students. The Queen later visited the library and the Student Affairs Department where she was briefed on its extra curricula activities and cultural programmes. The last stop was at the Archaeological Museum where the Queen inspected the collection of antiquities and artefacts on display.

Dr. Bassam Al Saket, secretary general of the Royal Court, and Samir Khalifa, director of the Queen's office, accompanied Queen Noor on the visit.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mrs. Khawlah Abu Odeh, who chairs a committee which organised the programme, said that the scheme aims to provide the American

students with information about current affairs in the Arab World. The programme also aims to acquaint them with the living conditions, customs and traditions in Arab countries and will teach them Arabic during their four-week stay in the country. Mrs. Abu Odeh continued.

The students, she said, are hearing lectures on different topics of concern to the Arab Nation and are touring archaeological and tourist sites in the country and mixing with Jordanian families.

The American students have heard lectures on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Islam, Arabic language, tourist sites in Jordan, Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and prospects of peace.

Visiting Bahraini minister continues talks on bilateral relations, cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Visiting Bahraini Minister of Trade and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qassem Tuesday discussed cooperation between Bahrain and Jordan and the prospect of the two countries launching joint ventures.

The Bahraini minister was first received by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, with whom he reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation in matters of common concern.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday holds talks with Bahraini Minister of Trade and Agriculture Habib Ahmad Qassem on bilateral relations (Petra photo)

Agricultural development

Mr. Qassem was later received by Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan, who spoke about his ministry's programmes and agricultural development. Mr. Dakqan outlined the role the ministry plays in promoting the production of seeds and fodder and schemes to lease state-owned land in the south-eastern regions of the Kingdom to be developed

by local and Arab firms. The two ministers also discussed the exchange of expertise in agriculture, trade and the export of Jordanian fruits and vegetables to Bahrain.

The meeting was attended by the Bahraini delegation accompanying the minister on his visit, and by senior Jordanian officials from the Ministry of Agriculture.

On Monday, Mr. Qassem met with Minister of Trade and Industry Rajai Mueasher for talks on developing and promoting commercial exchange as well as cooperation in the economic field.

Wide range of cultural performances entertain audiences at Jerash Festival

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

JERASH — Visitors to the Fifth Jerash Festival had a taste of Indonesian culture and art when a 35-member folk troupe performed dances from different parts of Indonesia.

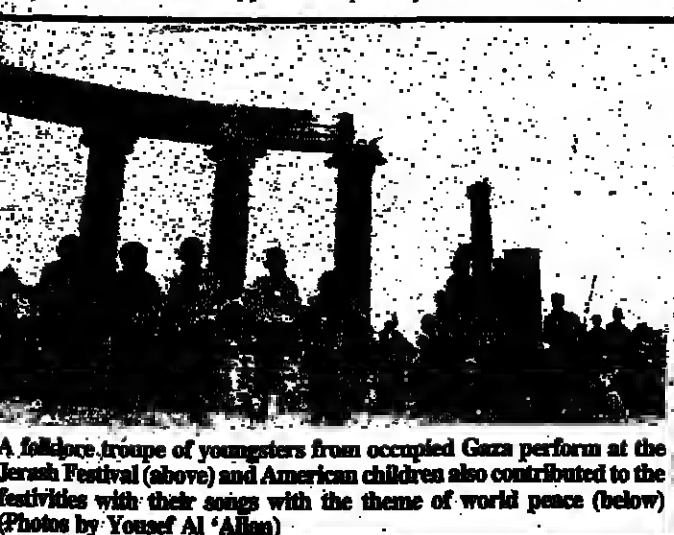
The same troupe, performed before His Majesty King Hussein during his visit to Indonesia and it is the first time that this troupe has been invited to perform in Jerash. The performance drew applause

and approval from the audience which included many foreigners and non-Jordanian Arabs.

Also performing at the Jerash festival was a Palestinian folk troupe from occupied Gaza. Formed in 1980, this troupe consists of 34 young Palestinian folk dancers who performed to the tune of national songs and music. The troupe had performed in earlier Jerash festivals and won gold medals and the festival's shield. It's members have participated in more than 100



festivals in Arab countries in order to highlight Palestinian national art and culture.



A folklore troupe of youngsters from occupied Gaza perform at the Jerash Festival (above) and American children also contributed to the festivities with their songs with the theme of world peace (below) (Photos by Yusef Al 'Alina)

Another children's group participating in this year's festival is the Children of the World troupe from the United States. The group consists of 19 young singers, aged 6 to 17 years old and is famous for its role in the USA For Africa Project which raised funds for famine relief in Africa. Their record, "We Are the World," was nominated for a Grammy award. The Children of the World Project received the 1986 Children's Peace Award for its contribution to world peace and the betterment of humankind.

Arabic poetry

Poetry recitals at Jerash have been going on since the start of the festival on July 9. Arab poets from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and North Yemen are taking part in the poetry recitals which have drawn large numbers of spectators.

The director of the Soviet Alma Ata Ballet which is currently taking part in the Jerash Festival, has praised the idea of holding such a festival. In a press conference held at the Soviet Cultural Centre, the director of the Soviet Ballet troupe also said that the Roman Amphitheatre at Jerash is more than a suitable setting for classical ballets and plays.

Second expatriates' conference continues with discussions on manpower, labour issues

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Senior government officials and over 200 Jordanian expatriates on Tuesday discussed issues related to manpower in terms of legislation governing the local labour market, and the present situation and future prospects for Jordanian manpower.

Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary Saleh Al Khasawneh presented a ministry paper on "The Situation and Policies Related to Jordanian Manpower" during Tuesday's session of the four-day expatriates conference which opened Monday.

The ministry study, which was the focus of a 60-minute discussion during the meeting, revealed that the total number of labourers in the local market was 645,000 out of which 500,000 were Jordanians while the remaining were from different Arab, Western and Asian countries.

According to the study, a total of 820,000 Jordanian expatriates are working in neighbouring Arab states, with the total number of Jordanian expatriates forming one fourth of Jordan's estimated 3.5 million population.

Following the 1975-1982 oil boom, the number of Jordanian workers travelling to work abroad dropped from 15,000 to 5,000, the study noted.

The ministry's paper underlined issues related to Jordanian population and demographic factors affecting the labour market situation, the distribution of manpower according to their educational and vocational training as well as their sectoral distribution.

The study also detailed legislation governing the labour market, such as the draft law on labour, the social security law and the vocational training law.

The paper discussed the recent developments in the Jordanian labour market, manpower policies, the migration of Jordanian manpower, imported labour and means of organising the labour market.

According to Dr. Khasawneh, imported labour forms 25 per cent of total manpower, estimated at 645,000.

On Jordan's future plans concerning the labour market, the paper said that the new five-year plan has made provisions for trying to help some of the 276,000 workers find employment. This number represents graduates of community colleges, schools, universities and also includes expatriates returning home for settlement as well as other potential workers.

It said that the government hopes to find a definite and clear policy concerning the migration of labour and employment in view of the recent developments in Arab labour markets and therefore it will expand vocational training in a bid to meet the requirements of labour market. The government, the paper continued, will also provide optional social security coverage for Jordanian workers employed abroad, will improve health and vocational safety services for workers and classify various trades and professions as well as organising national statistics related to workers in the country.

The paper called on the government to undertake the following measures to help solve problems connected with manpower:

a) To minimise the problem of unemployment through economic measures and adopting policies

which would help attain a balance in the Jordanian labour market.

b) To increase the number of vocational training centres.

c) To expand existing development projects and to contact Arab countries regarding the need to implement Arab summit resolutions on giving priority to Arab workers in their projects.

d) Conduct studies on developing manpower and the labour market.

According to the paper, the Ministry of Labour's policy is now focusing on:

a) Making available job opportunities and opening the door for a greater range of vocational training;

b) Increasing the ratio of different sectors of people joining the workforce, especially women;

c) Developing education techniques and promoting vocational training methods;

d) Directing training and

education towards a course which could best serve development projects in Jordan;

e) Working towards establishing more stability for workers and helping them maintain better and more cordial relations with their employers;

f) Improving pay for workers without making such a step a burden on the national economy;

g) Meeting the needs of the labour market in Jordan by providing the required number of Arab and foreign workers to be employed temporarily in development projects;

h) Taking good care of the affairs of Jordanian expatriates and encouraging them to invest their savings in Jordanian schemes.

Taking part in Tuesday's discussions were president of the Jordanian Chamber of Industry Issam Bdeir and Secretary General of the Jordanian Labourers Union Samir Qardan.

Masri briefs expatriates on foreign policy

(Continued from page 1)

the PLO leadership.

In reply to Dr. Zubi, Mr. Masri reaffirmed that the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord continues to govern Jordanian-Palestinian relations and said Jordan's policy on the Palestine question remains committed to the principles which were outlined by King Hussein's speech to the opening of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU), session on March 10.

Jordan's policies on the Palestine question as outlined by the King's speech are:

— Jordan remains committed to all Arab summit resolutions in general, in particular to those of the 1982 Fez summit, which outlined the Arab peace plan, and the 1974 Rabat summit, which recognised the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

— Jordan is no alternative to the PLO and will never be.

— Jordan will not speak on behalf of the Palestinian people and will never accept to do so.

— Due to the historical and direct bonds that link Jordan and the occupied territories, and Jordan's national responsibility, the Kingdom will continue to do its role in supporting the Palestinians under occupation to an extent which does not clash with the Kingdom's national security, which is part of regional security.

Dr. Zubi, who said he was speaking on behalf of 140 Jordanians living in the UAE, harshly criticised the new election law for Lower House of Parliament. The law was passed by Parliament last February and endorsed by a Royal Decree.

The law increases the number of legislators from the present 60 to 142, divided equally between the East and West Banks of Jordan. The law allocates one seat each to the 11 refugee camps in the East Bank. Those 11 seats are considered part of the 71 seats allocated for the West Bank.

Dr. Zubi said the voting procedures were outlined in the law "unfair" since Jordanian expatriates are not allowed to vote.

"This means that one quarter of Jordan's 3.5 million inhabitants are denied from their legal right of voting," said Dr. Zubi.

He also attacked another article of the law which prohibits

members of illegal political organisations to run for parliamentary elections.

"Banning political-oriented Jordanians from running for elections means clearing the local arena from politicians," he said and called for cancelling the articles. He said other articles allowing Jordanian expatriates to run for parliamentary elections after they have settled in Jordan for a period of time should be incorporated into the law.

Dr. Zubi said he strongly believed that expatriates should be given the right to vote in local professional unions and in elections for municipalities and districts.

Another request made by the UAE delegate was the participation of expatriates in their capacity as Jordanian citizens in any grass-roots level political decision.

"There will never be any popular support for any political decision if it was not unanimously approved by the masses. Hence, the participation of expatriates in Jordan's internal policies as well as on the Palestine cause and in the regional and international arena is needed," he said.

Mr. Masri, who described the UAE delegate's recommendations on Jordan's policies as "deep, candid and frank," noted the importance of Arab unity to strengthen the Arab stand.

"If we had a united Arab stand, we would not be in need to consult on a daily basis with the superpowers," the foreign minister said.

On the suggestion that expatriates be allowed to elect Parliament candidates, he said: "Although this issue is outside my field of specialisation, yet I believe it is an excellent suggestion."

Commenting on another point raised by a Jordanian expatriate living in Kuwait, Mr. Masri said: "There is shortage in political decisions. I hope that Arab leaderships will realise the dangers threatening the Arab World. The Arab people believe in the importance of Arab unity, but the leaders' personal gain are blocking any Arab cooperation."

Abdullah Subeili, who lives in Denmark, asked Mr. Masri on Israel's stand vis-a-vis an international peace conference on

the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned in the conflict including the PLO, and reasons which have hindered its convening.

"Israel is the hindrance, ... it wants direct negotiations with the parties concerned," Mr. Masri said.

Madiha Madfai who works for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Arabic programme asked why the role of the EC on the Middle East issues declined following the Tokyo summit.

Mr. Masri explained at length the influence of the U.S. on the EC in terms of economy and security and through the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

However, he paid tribute to the EC for its support of Arab causes and blamed the Arabs for failing to agree on what to ask from the 12-member European group.

On the King's recent visit to France, the U.S. and Britain, Mr. Masri said that the trip was purely for consultations with the three countries.

"We do not have any new offers to talk about nor do the Americans. Therefore the current stalemate in the Middle East situation will remain unchanged for the time being," he said.

Samir Ammarin, a Jordanian living in Yugoslavia, stated that Spanish support to Arab countries declined sharply following the establishment of diplomatic ties between Israel and Spain on Jan. 17, 1986.

Mr. Masri categorically denied Mr. Ammarin's observation saying "Spain has never changed its stand on Arab issues in general and the Palestine cause in particular. They even issued a unilateral declaration on the eve of establishing diplomatic ties (with Israel) in which Spain reaffirmed its commitments to Arab causes."

The foreign minister concluded his discussion by saying: "We Arabs can no more threaten any one with our petrol or money. We should not live in illusions in this atmosphere of Arab disunity."

All the 12 expatriates who participated in Tuesday's political discussion hailed the King's efforts for removing inter-Arab disputes, for seeking ways to reconcile Syria and Iraq and for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

Shawwa calls on PLO leaders to accept 242

(Continued from page 1)

continue ... anything that can change the situation will be supported by the Palestinian people."

Mr. Shawwa denied that his views were part of a plan for resolving the Palestine problem, and said they were concepts of what should be done to end the Israeli occupation and return the land to Arab sovereignty.

Referring to the situation inside the occupied territories, he said the people there were exposed to humiliation and endless suffering.

"Every town and village in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is surrounded by Israeli settlements and colonies built with the sole purpose of making life impossible for the Arabs," Mr. Shawwa said.

He said very meagre employment opportunities were available for the Arab population and these were menial jobs. "Arab labourers do not find work and are exposed to arbitrary actions and inhuman treatment," he added.

Mr. Shawwa said he was calling on the PLO to respond to the will and the desires of the Palestinian people and offer them the chance to have their say and express their feelings and their views.

"I call on the PLO to accept the views of the Palestinian people about the organisation's actions and policies and decisions," Mr. Shawwa said.

He said the idea of creating an

"alternative PLO" was not being considered and the Palestinian people's representatives had already announced to Arab and foreign countries that they recognise the present PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

"All that we want from the PLO is to act now and take into consideration the views of the people it represents," he said.

Mr. Shawwa said: "The PLO should carefully consider our views and our feelings and act accordingly, and not try to impose its will on us. We want the PLO to ask the people in the occupied Arab territories about their views, not merely to send us its views and its decisions."

Mr. Shawwa also urged the PLO to unify its ranks and end its internal differences which, he said, had been adversely affecting the people inside the occupied Arab territories. "We in the occupied Arab lands have been divided into factions because of these internal divisions within the PLO, and the people there are continuing to suffer while the PLO is content with talking. Let us say, enough of this ..."

Mr. Shawwa paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein and his constant efforts aimed at saving the Arab people from Israeli occupation and for his endeavours to find a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestine issue.

He said King Hussein's endeavours were aimed at

supporting the Palestinian people under Israeli rule. "Jordan is in constant touch with the Palestinians and it feels their sufferings and the consequences of Israeli practices designed to uproot the Arab people from their homeland and obliterate Arab identity from Palestine," Mr. Shawwa said.

He also praised the recent Jordanian government's decision to allow the people of Gaza to own land and real estate in the Kingdom. He described the move as a "wise step that enhances the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their land."

Referring to the projected Jordanian five-year development plan for the occupied territories, he said it was "a brave and wise step designed to support the Palestinians in their confrontation with the Israeli plots and plans."

Mr. Shawwa also thanked the government for issuing temporary passports for Gazans living in Jordan, a step which, he said, would enable them to move about freely.

He referred to a meeting he had with King Hussein and said that he was honoured by the meeting and found strength in the King's saying that the people of Gaza, like all Palestinians, enjoy his total support. He voiced deep appreciation and gratitude for the King's endeavours in support of the Palestinians and their struggle to regain their freedom and their homeland.

Police arrest habitual con-man

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 45-year-old man, identified by police as Aamar AA, has been captured after committing numerous acts of fraud and embezzlement over many years.

The man, originally from Beit Nabala in occupied Palestine, has been living in several locations of Amman, Sweileh, Jubeiha and Wadi Seer and he admitted to committing forgery, stealing documents and embezzling large sums of money from people in several parts of the Kingdom.

In 1978, Aamar served a one year prison term for forging a Jordanian passport in Baghdad. He admitted to having collected JD 15,000 by committing 25 acts of embezzlement and fraud over the past 20 years. In addition to his life in crime, Aamar reported that he had been married 11 times, although he now keeps only one woman with whom he had seven children. He now says he is repentant and hopes he will never revert to crime again.

According to police sources, Aamar was captured in Madaba, 30 kilometres south of Amman, where he had been posing as an agent intending to buy tiles and marble for a construction company based in Tabbouk, Saudi

Arabia. An agreement was reached with a local factory for purchasing a specified amount of the marble and tiles at a fixed price.

Aamar postponed payment by saying that he first wanted to buy some jewelry for his son's wedding. After promising to pay for the tiles, he requested the factory owner Mr. Tayseer Maani to pay for the jewelry and gold, amounting to JD 1,240, because he did not have any Jordanian dinars, only Saudi riyals.

Upon returning to the factory, Aamar requested one of Tayseer's men to accompany him to a money changer where he could make an exchange to pay for the jewelry and the tiles. There, Aamar slipped away from the tile-factory agent.

Police officials later caught Aamar at Marj Al Hamam, by following descriptions and tracking his car's licence plate number.

In his various houses, the police found JD 182 in cash, jewelry, several forged documents, false driver's licences, television sets and furniture, as well as other items. Aamar admitted stealing all the goods totalling over JD 4,000 on several different occasions.

Jordan Times

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The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Dismantling Israeli myth

THE NEWS from Tel Aviv last week regarding the still simmering Shin Bet scandal was a telling indictment of the methods and organisation of Israel's notorious internal security service. The latest revelations about an affair that nearly everyone in the Jewish state would like to forget stem from Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom's admission that he had indeed committed crimes in the killing and subsequent cover-up of the deaths of two alleged Palestinian hijackers in 1984, but that he did so with "authority and permission" of Israel's political leaders. This forced Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time of the incident and therefore directly responsible for the activities of the Shin Bet, to respond for the first time in public to longstanding questions regarding his role in the affair.

Mr. Shamir's statements before the press reveal a great deal about the Shin Bet's "most guarded secrets," the protection of which has until now been the primary excuse for not fully investigating the matter. Mr. Shamir claimed that Israelis are able to lead a "normal life" in the face of guerrilla attacks largely thanks to the efforts of the Shin Bet, which employed "special methods, a special way of action and special people." After acknowledging that sometimes, in spite of all these "special factors," accidents have been known to happen, Mr. Shamir gave the following description of the beating deaths of the two Palestinians: "What did I know? I knew that there was a lynching. The two guys were hit by all kinds of people. Soldiers, policemen, Shin Bet people — how do you determine with certainty who hit more or who caused the deaths?"

How indeed, and how is any semblance of justice guaranteed in a security system dominated by such "professionals" who, without reference to the inconvenience of law, courts and judges, administer justice in an uncontrolled frenzy of flying fists, gun butts and truncheons. The reality that emerges from Mr. Shamir's depiction of events is a Shin Bet that operates outside the law and employs whatever savage means it deems necessary against its Palestinian and Arab targets.

These then are "secrets" that Israel's leaders are so eager to protect. Of course the brutal methods used in April 1984 were nothing new for Palestinians, who long before came to see in Israeli "law" and "security needs" nothing more than a subterfuge for the expropriation of Palestinian land and the breaking of the Palestinian national spirit. And the "lynching," seems to trouble few Israeli consciences. "They are not interested at all. What do they care?" Mr. Shamir said of the Israeli public's attitude toward the killings.

We seriously doubt that anything approximating real justice will ever be done in the Shin Bet affair, but we do hope that this incident, along with the uncovering of numerous other scandals in the Jewish state during recent months, will help to disabuse Western minds of the still potent myth of the liberal, humane and democratic state of Israel. For nothing could be further from the truth.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: The family gathers

UNDER one roof and in the spirit of members of the same family, Jordanians met Monday at the parliament house in Amman to discuss means and measures that would best serve Jordan and its expatriates and their higher interests. In addressing the expatriates, King Hussein said they were the country's ambassadors abroad enhancing their country's ties with Arab and foreign states. The King was keen on mixing the languages of the heart and the mind in his address to the expatriates who he said are spread over the globe and who strive hard by their own means to serve their country and nation remembering their kinsmen and yearning to come back and re-live the life they experienced in their towns and villages and with their folks. The conference is a show of strong relationship binding the expatriates to Jordan regardless of the distance separating them and irrespective of the hardships they encounter. The strong ties binding the expatriates with Jordan are serving the Arab people now under Israeli rule, and the help these expatriates are extending to their home country benefits those suffering from the yoke of occupation and Israeli oppression. Let us hope that this conference in Amman will realise more achievements for Jordan and serve the national cause.

Al Dustour: A national occasion

IN deep faith and confidence, King Hussein emphasised before the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference the strong links not only between Jordan and the expatriates but more strongly so with the Arab people of Palestine now under Israeli rule. The King pointed to the open bridges with the occupied territory which he said serve as veins, strengthening the ties between the two sides and maintaining the brotherly bond between the brothers of the same family. For its part, the King said, Jordan will continue all endeavours for strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and enabling them to resist occupation measures and repression. The second expatriates conference, the King said, represents a beacon, lighting the path of our march and binding together the various members of the Jordanian family. It is one more stage in the long voyage of struggle for achieving national aspirations. Jordan, the King added, is not only keen on maintaining strong links among the members of the same Jordanian family, but strives hard to bolster relations with all other Arab countries to achieve solidarity among Arab countries. The expatriates conference is indeed another national occasion which symbolises the coherence and cooperation among the Jordanian family members for continuing the march towards development and progress.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan welcomes its expatriates

IN his address to the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference, King Hussein was keen on emphasising the links of destiny binding the Palestinian and Jordanian people. For Jordan, he said, the issue of supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people is a basic and one of the utmost priorities. As much as Jordan is tied to its expatriates working abroad, it is linked to the Palestinians suffering from Israeli occupation and facing the continued Israeli drive to uproot them and seize their property and homes. Therefore, he said, Jordan will maintain the open bridges policy with the aim of pumping help and life into the occupied West Bank where the Arab people should be provided by all means and help to strengthen their steadfastness and their resistance to enemy conspiracies. King Hussein said Jordan is committed to help its kinsmen in the occupied Arab land irrespective of differences with the PLO leadership. The King also was careful to make it clear to the expatriates that Jordan will remain open to them and will offer them all facilities to invest in the country and all privileges.

Shaking out the Middle East's financial sector

By Riad Khouri

THE oil slump has led to a big shakeout in the Middle East's financial sector. As news comes in regularly from various parts of the region about losses and difficulties suffered by banks and related institutions, mergers, takeovers and other changes are being suggested to help troubled financial organisations. The problem is the result of adjustments to the new financial realities of a Middle East made poorer by the collapse in oil prices. In the booming 1970's, practically anybody lucky enough to own a bank in the region was almost guaranteed enormous growth and profits. But when these contracted after 1982, the banks and financial institutions of the Middle East became involved in the painful process of cutting costs while trying to hand on to revenues. And mergers and takeovers are seen as among the best ways to do this, with Jordan, Kuwait and the U.A.E. — among others — actively encouraging shotgun marriages between financial institutions.

Lebanon has been no exception

to this trend, although the country's recession has been much more severe than the general regional slowdown. More than a few of Beirut's large number of banks are candidates for takeover by bigger and healthier firms, most notably by the increasingly powerful Bank Al-Mashrek. Al Mashrek has a fairly distinguished pedigree, being the child of financial wizard Yusef Beidas. After his fall, the bank found itself under the control of various organisations in the region. Today it is 16 per cent owned by the governments of Kuwait and Qatar, with the remainder held by the Intra Investment Company. Intra in turn is owned by Qatar (with just over 3 per cent), the Central Bank of Lebanon (close to 28 per cent), the Lebanese government (10 per cent), Kuwait (19 per cent), the National Bank of Kuwait (just under 4 per cent), and private shareholders (about 36 per cent).

In other words Intra is 60 per cent public-sector owned, thus making Al Mashrek about

two-thirds state-controlled. So when you hear about a takeover bid by the bank, this is in a way the Lebanese and other governments moving in to bail out a troubled institution.

Nationalisation and socialism are among the dirtiest words in the Lebanese vocabulary. After all, a lot of the country's business is controlled by emigrants who fled from other states in the region when governments began taking over parts of the private sector. And most of the older, established Lebanese business community will stand for nothing but almost unbridled laissez faire. This was fine in the good old days before 1975, but times have changed and the economy is now on the rocks, with even the much vaunted banking system coming under strain.

In the words of writer Peter Kemp, "the Lebanese banking system has survived virtually intact the decade of violence that has shattered the country's other institutions. However, economic stagnation has severely reduced

profits and banks have yet to adapt to structural changes in the economy." Treasury bills have absorbed a lot of the excess liquidity created by the absence of profitable outlets for investment in the private sector, but the International Monetary Fund has warned Lebanon's central bank that the high interest rates carried by these instruments cannot be sustained without real economic growth.

So the economy and the banks stagger along as things get worse with no end to the crisis in sight. And this is where Al Mashrek and its parent company step in. In other countries which practice the unmentionable doctrine of "socialism," the state would embark on the equally unmentionable step of "nationalisation." But this won't do for Lebanon, and the whole process of crisis management has to be undertaken through Intra and its daughter. They have recently taken over the country's fifth largest bank, Credit Libanais, and their group now includes also

the Bank of Kuwait and the Arab World, Capital Trust Bank and First Phoenician Bank. Plans are afoot to put these under a holding umbrella to be capitalised at \$40 million, and the biggie Societe Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban is also set to join the union. Will other banks follow? Probably. Periods of economic collapse, such as Lebanon is going through, tend to encourage the takeover of small fry by the big fish.

So far the process has only really been one of the government (disguised as Intra and Al Mashrek) coming in to the financial sector through the back door. But there are certain limits in Lebanon to what the state can do, even in a crisis, so I wouldn't be surprised if future mergers and takeovers involved banks of a purely private nature. The history of the country over the past decade or so has been one of massive redistribution of income and wealth.

As a lot of the old money flees or has fled to Geneva, London and

points beyond, a new stratum of entrepreneurs is emerging to claim its share of the economic cake. True, the cake has got a lot smaller over the past eleven years, but the country's potential for creating wealth under a system of free enterprise is still there. The old establishment may find this new class a bit uncouth, but their economic clout can't be ignored. And their capital is already being injected into all sorts of enterprises. Some of these are not exactly "legitimate" (like casinos) but a lot of them are. It's only a matter of time before the country's new money starts to gobble up the shakier bits of the financial sector, with older and weaker institutions being taken over by those which are livelier or more powerful.

From the point of view of the economic observer, summer in Beirut is going to be quite exciting. But for the rest of the population which is not blessed with graduate degrees in economics, things are going to look a lot worse before they start getting better.

Vietnam: Revolutionaries go, ideology remains

By Denis D. Gray
The Associated Press

BANGKOK, Thailand — Vietnam's old guard of steel revolutionaries, men who fought five wars in five decades, is succumbing to illness and old age. But that does not necessarily mean their legacy of military might and hard-line Communism will be buried with them.

Some speculation arose that the death last week of Le Duan, who headed the nation's Communist Party for 17 years, might herald an era of liberalism and more flexible policies toward the West and Kampuchea.

But reasons exist to doubt that scenario.

The old men of Hanoi are extremely durable rulers who have spent more than half a century cementing the foundation of a particular political structure, ideology and atmosphere. Some have acquired the status of legends.

No phalanx of "young Turks" stands behind them. The political horizon likewise lacks a prominent individual who might strike out on a bold direction or offer, like Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a new leadership style.

"The Vietnamese leadership has been very much a collective one, with Le Duan first among equals," one Western diplomat in Bangkok noted. "I don't think we're seeing a disintegration of that consensus."

Even so, some changes in the upper ranks of the 2-million-member party are expected and probably will be announced at the sixth party congress, scheduled for November.

Western analysts generally believe these changes will have more impact on internal economic policies than on Vietnam's strong pro-Soviet ties or its military grip on Kampuchea.

The analysts, like the diplomat, insisted on anonymity. Earlier this year, the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun quoted a senior Vietnamese official as saying the three most powerful men in Vietnam — Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho — would resign from their posts in November to make way for younger men. Together the three, whose average age is 78, have notched 99 years in the party's all-powerful politburo.

There is talk that the premiership, held since 1955 by the suave and popular Dong, will

not pass to younger blood but to Vo Nguyen Giap, the almost-legendary victor over French colonialists at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

Virtually all of Hanoi's upper echelon has been politically active through all or most of an era during which Vietnam was torn by war, isolated and enfeebled. This past appears to weigh heavily on them.

The old guard helped Ho Chi Minh, the "father of the revolution," found the Indochinese Communist Party in 1930. They suffered torture and imprisonment at the hands of the French; fought the Japanese during World War II and the returning French thereafter.

There was a world of adroitness, secrecy and suspicion. The enemy was everywhere. Marx and his Soviet interpreters offered salvation, which had to be won through blood, sacrifice and great discipline.

The somewhat younger men underwent similar experiences, joining the Viet Minh and rising to senior positions during the 1960s and 70s when North Vietnam and its southern guerrilla allies fought the United States.

When south Vietnam fell to the Communists in 1975, the old guard was basically intact although without "Uncle Ho," who had died six years earlier. With unification of north and south, the leaders promised much.

"We are starting from rag and ruin, but we are determined to obtain enough clothes to keep us warm and finally wear beautiful clothes as people in an advanced country," Giap said in 1976.

But it soon became clear that the veterans had been better at making war than managing the peace. They appeared anchored in Stalinist-era regimentation and their initial economic policies proved disastrous.

Those woes were compounded in 1979 by a short war with China triggered by Hanoi's invasion of neighbouring Kampuchea. Some analysts saw the invasion as an attempt to fulfill a decades-long dream of Ho and his companions — Vietnamese domination of Indochina.

There has been some reform in the economic sphere, but leaders young and old continue to regard national security as a sacred duty. They see China as the prime enemy. Kampuchea as essential to the defence of Vietnam, and the Soviet Union, where most of Vietnam's future leaders are being trained, as a necessary ally.



American-made mines bring terror to Nicaraguan civilians

By Matthew Campbell
Reuters

SAN JOSE DE BOCA Y, Nicaragua — Filas swarmed in the stench surrounding the blood-soaked wreckage of the lorry, the latest victim in a war which is claiming a mounting civilian toll.

The truck was carrying civilian passengers from the provincial capital Jinotega, 75 miles northeast of Managua, to its remote northern town on July 2 when it was blown apart by a land mine believed to have been planted by U.S.-backed guerrillas, military officials said.

Thirty-two people, most of them women and children, were killed in what was the highest single civilian casualty toll in five years of war and the latest in a series of mine blasts which have spread terror among isolated peasant communities.

The guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista government deny they have access to mines, blaming the Sandinistas for the blasts.

"It was like going to sleep. I can't remember anything about it," said Nicolas Castillo Blanco, a local farmer, the only survivor and witness.

"The truck was packed, like matches in a box, so I decided to hang onto the outside where there was more air," said Castillo Blanco, who escaped with a broken rib and severe bruises.

The lorry was used as a bus service connecting villages in the

mountainous northwestern Jinotega province, the scene of frequent clashes between guerrillas and the Sandinista army.

"They (the guerrillas) put the mine there probably with the aim of destroying some military vehicle. But a mine destroys civilian vehicles just as well," Castillo Blanco said.

"What grieves me most are the children," he added.

Reporters saw the remains of 12 young children, including at least two babies, brought here for burial from the site of the blast.

Lieutenant Enrique Talavera, military chief of the town, said identifying the corpses had been a problem. Most of them were charred beyond recognition when the vehicle's fuel tank exploded after the mine struck.

"It was a massacre. Because they (the guerrillas) haven't been able to strike at our military units, they are taking it out on civilians," he said, adding that the mine was of the sort that explodes when the target passes over it.

He said another mine, a U.S.-made 23-pound (110 kg) anti-tank device, had been detected and removed by the army on the same day. It was assumed a similar mine had destroyed the civilian truck.

Villagers flocked to the town cemetery in torrential rain two days after the incident to watch coffins being lowered into a mass grave.

Among the mourners was Faustino Castillo, 47, who lost his

mother, a brother, and a sister whose eight children, including two babies, were also killed in the blast.

The family had left San Jose de Boca y to live in Jalapa, north of Managua, where they thought conditions might be better. But they returned this month on what proved to be their last journey, Castillo said.

"I don't know why they did it. How could they put a mine on that road? Everyone uses it. It's barbaric," Castillo said.

Nicaraguan military officials say mining roads is part of a new guerrilla strategy aimed at cutting off supplies, terrorising civilians and undermining government efforts to win over hearts and minds in the embattled area.

In May nine civilians including a Spanish health worker were killed on the same road when their vehicle hit a mine only a few miles from the scene of the latest blast.

The officials said at least another eight civilians were killed in May in Jinotega and Matagalpa provinces by guerrilla mines. It was not known if any troops were killed by the mines.

"The first mines started appearing a few months ago," said Luis Fischer, regional political officer for the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) which came to power after left-wing revolution in 1979 and has attracted the hostility of the United States government.

Last month the U.S. House of Representatives approved \$100 million in new U.S. funds for the "contras".

San Jose de Boca y is only 30 miles from the Honduran border in an area which has some of the fiercest fighting between the Sandinistas and the contras, who

have sanctuaries in Honduras.

In 1982, a year after the insurgents began their battle of terror, the government's presence in the region was limited. Fischer said, adding that this had allowed the contras to gain some support among the population.

"But we have been making inroads here," he said. The region had been given top priority for supplies, health care and literacy work.

He said guerrillas in the region were demoralised, and over the past year 150 of them had surrendered under a general amnesty.

But the mining of roads appeared to have spread fear among villagers, some of whom said they would no longer use the road, their only link with Jinotega, 50 miles away.

At this time of year, during the rainy season, military officials said it was much harder to find the mines, since the contras often placed them in puddles rather than burying them.

The mud-washed road from Jinotega appeared virtually deserted when reporters travelled here escorted by Nicaraguan army troops patrolling ahead in search of mines.

But for most of the 1,200 inhabitants of this town of wooden shacks, the road is vital. Farmers use it to travel to Jinotega to sell produce and buy essentials.

"People have to travel, to buy things. When you go out of your house, you say goodbye to your house, you say goodbye to your family and you never know if you are going to come back. That's the way things are around here," said Castillo Blanco from his bed in the military hospital. "I was lucky this time."



U.S.-backed contras, stand before the bodies in San Jose de Boca y, 240 kms from Managua. Twelve children, 12 women and eight men were among the dead.

The Egyptian economy has no place to turn

By John Kifner
New York Times

CAIRO — Living is far from easy for most people in this filthy, crowded city. Extended families jam into one or two tiny rooms and squatters build shanties on rooftops, against ancient city walls and along the banks of the Nile. About one million people live amid the stench of raw sewage in the sprawling cemetery known as the City of the Dead, the lucky ones in crumbling old mansions.

As the summer heat builds, the fetid air in the capital becomes hard to breathe; it tastes gritty and stings the eyes. Traffic jams are continuous, and the city is saved from permanent gridlock only by the erratic tactics of drivers. The electricity frequently cuts out. What seems there are overflows.

The bare statistics are hardly more enchanting. Egypt's cabinet has just offered a planned budget with a \$4 billion deficit, probably an understatement of the shortfall. The \$35 billion foreign debt is already one of the world's highest. The defence minister, Gen. Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, and Deputy Prime Minister Kamel el-Ganzoury returned last week from discussions of austerity measures and debt relief at the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the U.S. State Department. The United States announced it was releasing \$110 million in cash to Egypt.

Roughly one-third of the Egyptian budget is soaked up by subsidies that maintain low prices of necessities, particularly bread. The subsidies are gradually bankrupting the country, yet the government fears cutting back, remembering the widespread rioting when bread prices were increased in 1977.

Egypt imports more than half its food. Only about 5 per cent of the land, the narrow strip along the Nile, can be farmed. And even that is dwindling as poor peasants crowd into the cities in search of nonexistent jobs. The population is 50 million and growing by one million every 10 months. Per capita annual income is around \$500 and, as in many Arab countries, the youth-heavy population boom — more than half are under 21 years old — is a demographic time bomb. Already, 400,000 job seekers a year are entering the labour

market.

The economic future is not encouraging. Indeed, Egypt is probably one of the Arab states worst hit by falling oil prices. The four main sources of foreign exchange are remittances from expatriate workers, mostly in the oil-producing countries of Gulf, oil revenues; Suez Canal fees, and tourism. All are drastically down.

As the region's major labour exporter, Egypt formerly sent abroad 2 million workers, from day labourers to teachers and administrators. The money they sent home has been a mainstay of the economy. Officially, it totals \$3.3 billion, but given the Middle Eastern predilection for misleading the fiscal authorities, the real amount may have been \$6 billion to \$10 billion. Now, with oil revenues cut, many of these workers are coming home with little prospect of new jobs.

In Iraq, embroiled in a six-year-old war with Iran, close to half the civilian jobs were filled by Egyptians. But the hard-pressed Iraqi government recently limited the amount of money foreigners may send home. Plane-loads of workers have been returning to their Egyptian villages.

Tourism, which was just beginning to realise its potential, has been devastated by fears of Middle East terrorism fuelled by the Ahiile Lauro hijacking. Tourists were hardly reassured when paramilitary police rioted in February, burning hotels and nightclubs near the Pyramids.

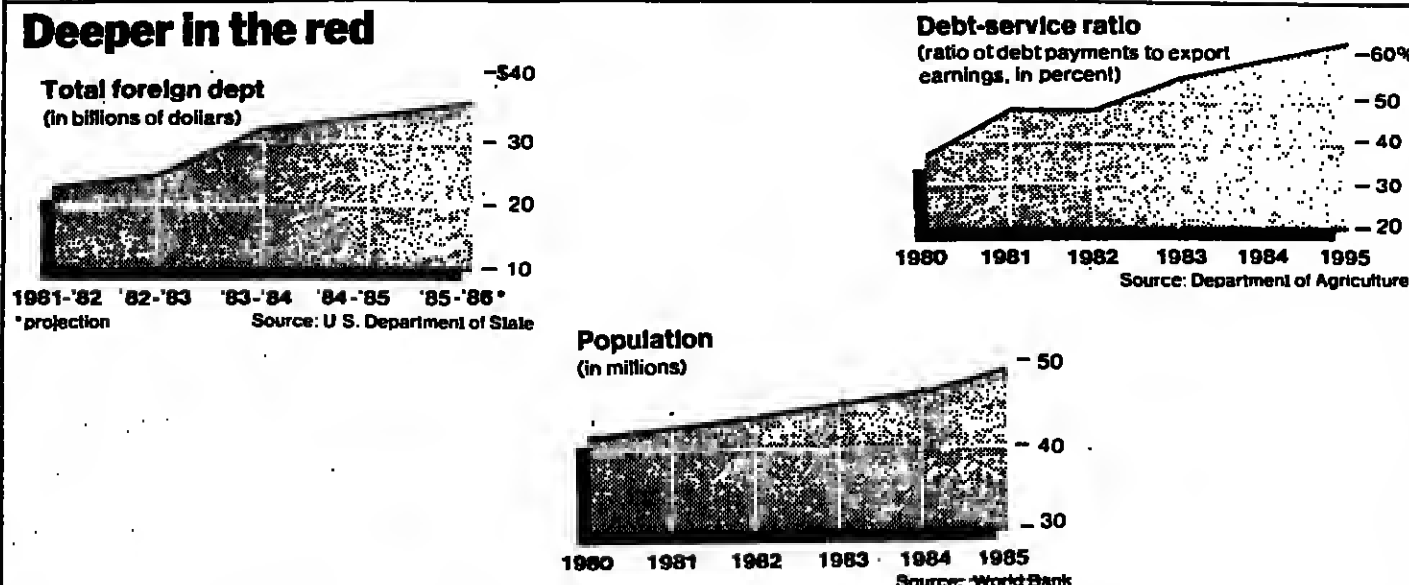
American aid to Egypt is currently \$2.3 billion a year, second only to that sent to Israel; it is vital to keeping Egypt afloat. Yet the aid, which is partly the payoff for Egypt's separate peace with Israel at Camp David, is also a potential source of nationalistic resentment.

Against this bleak backdrop, President Hosni Mubarak is struggling to establish modern democracy, over the opposition of increasingly popular Muslim fundamentalism. The Egyptian version of democracy is a kind of halfway house compared to the autocratic rule of Mr. Mubarak's predecessors. It does, however, include a frequently obstreperous opposition press.

But, while Gamal Abdel Nasser and Anwar Sadat had an appeal to the masses as dream merchants of



A family preparing child for bath among Islamic tombs in Cairo's sprawling cemetery known as the City of the Dead (left); a woman hanging laundry strung between tombstones.



Arab glory, Mr. Mubarak is a stolid, somewhat plodding technocrat, frequently given to speaking the dour truth. It is a relatively untried technique in this part of the world and its appeal remains uncertain.

The major beneficiaries of Mr. Mubarak's efforts at democratisation may be people who pose the greatest threat: the Islamic fundamentalists. Outlawed and thrown in concentration camps under

President Nasser and Sadat, fundamentalists appear to be gaining an increasing foothold. The government-run television, in what began as an effort to defuse the opposition, features Islamic programmes. And in recent weeks, fundamentalists have begun a new tactic of openly moving into existing institutions. They have made important inroads into the leadership of the faculty organisation of Cairo University and the professional

Legendary mercenary accuses South Africa of doublecross

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

PARIS — Mercenary leader "Mad Mike" Hoare said Sunday that South Africa doublecrossed him by sponsoring his 1981 assault on the Seychelles, then jailing him when it collapsed.

Speaking for the first time about the abortive raid, he claimed the South African defence force provided half of his 50 men, with funding from the national intelligence service.

Other mercenaries were former Rhodesians hired in South Africa. Hoare's men were caught on arrival at the airport, planning to take over the Indian Ocean island disguised as rugby players on holiday.

After a night-long shoot-out, they escaped back to South Africa aboard an Air India plane.

The men were convicted of contravening international civil aviation codes, although Hoare insists the Indian pilot took them voluntarily out of gratitude for protecting his aircraft.

Indian authorities refused to testify in South Africa.

Hoare said his original contacts "disappeared" during his trial because the Pretoria government wanted to appear as an innocent party which defended international justice.

Hoare's book, "The Seychelles Affair," is to be published next month in London. He revealed its main points to an Associated Press correspondent who knew him as a Congo mercenary leader in the 1960s.

"The cover says, 'he was put in jail by the very people who supported him,' and that's a rather nice way to put it," said Hoare, now 67, released in 1985 after serving nearly three years of a 10-year sentence.

Hoare said South African leaders were worried that the Seychelles, moving farther to the left, was about to bring in Cuban and North Korean advisers. He said he was told President P.W. Botha personally approved the raid.

He spoke by telephone from southern France. He is walking on a 120-mile pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela in Spain, a honouring a saint credited with helping drive the Moors out of Iberia.

Hoare plans to settle in his native Ireland to write a book on the pilgrimage and a novel about African mercenaries. Since fighting for Katanga secessionists in 1960, he probably has been the world's most famous mercenary.

His 1967 memoir, "Congo Mercenary," is in its ninth printing. "The Wild Geese" is a fictionalised account of his exploits in the Congo.

Hoare said he was first approached in London by a former minister of deposed Seychelles leader Jimmy Mancham. Hoare agreed to recruit 100 men to overthrow President France-Albert Rene for \$5 million.

Mancham's support wavered, Hoare said, and plans changed frequently.

"If he had supported it from the start and remained in charge, we could have done it," Hoare said.

Backing shifted to Gerard

Hourau, a disinherited young Seychelles politician who was "seething with rage and hate," Hoare said. Planning was done in Durban, South Africa, where Hoare had settled.

"From five million dollars we went to three million to one," he said. "I have a chapter called cut-price coup."

Hourau's backers could only come up with \$200,000, Hoare said, "and at that point South Africa stepped in and took the whole thing out of my hands on behalf of Hourau."

Intelligence officers brought in the defence force, he said, adding: "Two days later, I got two million dollars worth of stuff, things I could never use."

An aircraft was chartered in Swaziland to take the ancient order of Forthblowers' rugby team to the Seychelles. Hoare preferred that name to the South African's choice: The chauvinist pigs.

Arms were to be smuggled aboard a yacht. To save time, Hoare tried to hide 100 guns in a shipment of toilets, but he got word that Seychelles authorities were warned.

He said he then had to pack the guns into false bottoms of his men's suitcases. The plan nearly worked, he said, except for a French traveller picked up on an unscheduled stop on the way.

The extra passenger was the second-to-last man through customs. An inspector found prohibited fruit and, looking for fruit in the last man's bag, discovered an assault rifle.

Hoare attacked immediately. He lost one man and was beaten back from the main barracks. His men secured the airport and killed an armoured car driver. Despite warnings, the Air India passenger plane landed, low on fuel.

Artillery landed five feet from the plane, Hoare said, and he persuaded Rene to stop firing. The grateful pilot offered to fly his men to safety, he said.

Hoare urged the men to finish the job, he said, but South African officers feared their casualties would be too high. Hoare ordered retreat.

"I remember one man saying, 'let's go to South Africa. That's a civilised country and they'll treat us properly,'" he said. "Ha, Ha," he said.

"Once the Indians decided not to testify, the South Africans had the perfect opportunity to let us go. The trial was entirely a South African affair to show they conformed to international norms."

He was freed by an amnesty for prisoners over 65.

Hoare's book describes South African prison life, a forbidden subject in the press.

"We wanted to be treated differently from murderers and rapists, not like criminals," he said. "Let's assume I am a man of some culture. The hardship falls harder when you are deprived of things you hold very dear: good music, good books, a dictionary."

He is noncommittal on whether he has retired from the business.

"This is all a question of opportunity," he said. "Mercenary opportunities exist now mainly in films and books."

U.S. futures industry set to shed gambling parlour image

By Brad Schade
Reuters

CHICAGO — The image of the U.S. futures market, centred in Chicago, is rapidly changing from that of a legalised gambling parlour to a necessary financial marketplace in an increasingly risky world.

The futures market is best known for its daily dealings in commodities, guaranteeing buyer and seller a price for delivery of, say, live hogs, orange juice or aluminium in months to come.

The idea in these commodity dealings is to hedge against wild swings in prices of raw materials, enabling both ends of the business to plan with greater certainty.

The market's notoriety arose because purchasers were often speculators who had no intention of taking possession of the goods or providing them personally, but entered with the idea of skimming off profits as middlemen anticipating price movements.

Now the market seems to be gaining respectability, with customers as prestigious as the World Bank and Norway's Statoil, thanks to the growth of the financial futures market which has been flourishing by providing similar hedging in foreign exchange, bullion and other

financial instruments.

But it wasn't so long ago that futures trading constantly seemed to be rocked by scandal. There was, for instance, an artificial price support of onions that led to congressional intervention, and unsuccessful attempts by a handful of investors to corner the world's silver market.

Michael Connery, a senior vice-president of Refco, one of the biggest U.S. brokers, recalls the testimony of an investor who accused his broker of "churning," a practice intended to make profits for a broker but not necessarily the investor.

When the judge asked the investor why he took large positions in the futures market, betting on the way the market would move, the man said: "Got a lunch, but a bunch."

Many investors still follow the same philosophy.

Chicago mercantile exchange chairman William Brodsky, who began his career in the futures industry 13 years ago, said: "People would stop and ask me, 'what's a nice guy like you doing in options?'"

He no longer has to answer questions like that, but there are still lingering concerns about the futures business.

Its image began to improve

about a decade ago with the introduction of financial futures, which track the movement in foreign currencies, interest rates and the stock market.

The use of financial futures has been growing at a rapid clip. Trading volume for 1985 was up 28 per cent over the prior year, while the volume in the financial instruments in the first half of 1986 was up 33 per cent over the same period last year.

In the first half, financial futures instruments also accounted for more than 64 per cent of the 95.8 million futures contracts traded in the United States, up from 49 per cent in 1984. And almost 80 per cent of that trading volume took place on the three commodity exchanges in Chicago.

Treasury bond futures at the Chicago Board of Trade were the industry's most active contracts, with 28.7 million deals changing hands in the first six months of the year representing \$2,800 billion of long-term U.S. government debt.

Although Wall Street firms and banks were at first reluctant to use futures, their advantages became apparent in 1979 during a giant bond offering by International Business Machines (IBM).

A few underwriters hedged

their inventory of the IBM debt by selling treasury-bond futures contracts. Before the issue was sold out, bad news emerged to drive the bond market lower, and with it the price of the IBM bonds.

Those who had hedged were able to offset their IBM bond losses with profits made on the sale of treasury bond contracts. Those who did not hedge had to absorb substantial losses.

Until then, underwriters of corporate bonds had little chance to protect themselves from the risk of loss in a market gone sour before an issue was completely sold.

Also in 1979, Seymour Lotoff, then at Sears Roebuck's investment management unit, began a battle to use futures to hedge corporate pension plan assets to reduce portfolio risk.

Though Sears management were persuaded, Lotoff had to convince 11 sets of lawyers ranging from the Department of Labour to the company's own trustee bank about futures.

"The lawyers would talk to me as if I were a speculator in pork bellies," Lotoff said. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) did not understand how a pension fund could use futures.

Today, most major U.S. pension funds use futures to offset portfolio risk, though Lotoff, who now runs his own firm, specialising in risk management using futures and options, still has to do a lot of educating. "We still run into a lot of basic mistrust," he says.

One reason for the gambling image is the potential for enormous profits or losses through the use of leverage. Punter cater deals they intend to settle out of anticipated winnings. Another is the fallacy that anyone with a little money can make a quick profit and get out of the market.

Leverage plays a big part, said Larry Morgan, vice-president at Dean Witter Reynolds. "You put down a little bit of money and can make a lot or lose a lot."

Today the futures market is attracting interest from ever more prestigious investors. The World Bank and the State of Louisiana both recently expressed serious interest in using futures to offset the risks they take in lending money to foreign nations or raising money to run a government.

Northern Trust Company of Chicago, with an \$82 billion trust department, is registering with the

CFTC to become a commodity pool operator to meet the needs of its clients.

Kevin Russell, vice-president of the Strategic Investment Service unit of the Trust Department at Northern, said the push to use futures came at the request of customers.

"We were driven by our clients' needs. They know what they (futures) are, and they want to know how to use them," he said.

New York Mercantile Exchange President Rosemary McFadden notes that major oil companies were particularly hesitant to use futures contracts.

"The larger the corporation, the more people had to undergo education," she commented.

Most large oil companies, even Statoil, the state oil company of Norway, now use energy futures. Indeed, the type of firms involved has done much to change the image of futures.

"Some of the dignity of the large firms, such as investment bankers, has rubbed off," REFCO's Connery notes.

And with the growth of the London international financial futures exchange, the entry of the London investment community has added lustre," he added.

American, European space setbacks threaten Indian programme

By Moses Manoharan
Reuters

BANGALORE, India — A series of setbacks to U.S. and European space programmes this year is threatening to delay India's costly space plans and throw the country's television and telephone networks into disarray.

The failures of a U.S. shuttle and a European Ariane-2 rocket delayed the launch of India's Insat 1C communications satellite and sent New Delhi hunting for an alternative to put the satellite in orbit before the end of 1989.

If Insat 1C is not in place by then, 90 per cent of India's television broadcasts and one-third of its telephone services will be disrupted, an Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) spokesman told Reuters.

Farmers would also lose early weather warnings, leaving their monsoon-dependent harvests even more vulnerable to an unpredictable climate.

Insat 1C is a major part of India's space programme, expected by the department of space to cost \$213 million in the next three years, an amount criticised by some opposition leaders who think the money should be spent directly alleviating poverty.

India will not have the means to launch satellites over 1,000 kg until 1993 but the international race for slots in space means that the deadline Insat 1C has to meet is early next year.

"Insat 1C could lose its slot if it is not launched by early next year,"

Then we may take until 1991 to regain the spot which is also sought by Pakistan and Indonesia," the ISRO spokesman said.

The ISRO spokesman said the series of space mishaps could persuade the International Telecommunications Union to extend India's tenure on the slot for another six months.

Insat 1C was scheduled for launching on a U.S. shuttle in August, first to act as back-up and then take over the duties of Insat 1B when its six-year life ends in 1989.

But the explosion in January of the shuttle Challenger killing its seven crew members and of a Delta rocket-carrying an advanced weather satellite in May set back the U.S. space programme and indefinitely delayed the Insat project.

A NASA official said in May the shuttle programme could resume by the end of next year.

India turned to the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket after the NASA disaster. But the May 30 failure of an Ariane-2 delayed the European programme.

Arianespace President Frederic d'Allest has said launches will not resume before early next year.

A third option to launch Insat 1C on a Soviet vehicle was not feasible because an American company, Ford Aerospace and Communications, had been contracted to build the Insat series of four satellites, the ISRO spokesman said.

WHERE THE OLD PEOPLE LIVE

STATISTICS that tell a story

Increasing population of elderly people is usually a sign of progress for a nation's health objectives but also an indicator of problems to come since fewer workers, proportionately, must support more people overall.

Percentage of Population over 65*

Country	Percentage (%)
Thailand	1.1
India	1.3
Malaysia	1.6
Singapore	1.7
Pakistan	1.9
China	2.6
United States	11.6
United Kingdom	15.2

* Period 1983/84; nations chosen at random

All-woman troupe creates circus with a difference

By Kathy Marks
Reuters

BONN — An all-woman circus which claims to be the only one of its kind is challenging one of the remaining male-dominated bastions of the entertainment world.

With a mix of comedy, theatre and music-hall, the ten artists of the Circus Barbare from Paris playfully deflate traditional expectations of circus while giving their own distinctly feminine flavour to the show.

The big top, the glittering costumes and the smell of the sawdust are all there, but there are no performing seals, no big cats and certainly no strongmen.

Barbara Vieille, the brain behind the razzamatazz, got her troupe together four years ago after studying at circus schools in Paris. The company has scored particular success during a current four month tour of West Germany, where it invariably performs to rave reviews.

"If you think of the big, well-known circuses, they're all dominated by men. Women run around looking pretty but it's the guys who run the show," she told

Reuters when the circus was in Bonn last week.

Vieille, a 32-year-old demure Parisienne, is transformed by night into a vamp clad in green velvet who puts the troupe — eight French, one English and one American — through a whirlwind of acts with cracks of her whip.

As well as mime, tap-dance and magic, they perform some of the more usual circus turns, but almost always tongue-in-cheek.

The juggler grapples with burning torches with a bored air of nonchalance, the trapeze artists dangles perilously above the audience's heads, in constant danger of propelling herself into their midst.

"Most circuses nowadays strive so hard for technical brilliance that they've become cold and impersonal. That's why we set out to parody them," says Vieille.

"I want to restore the intimacy to the performance, create a circus that you can touch."

The circus Barbare received financial support from the French government when it started, but success has since enabled it to break even. The troupe now have their own training centre in the heart of Paris.

The ten women are anything but feminists and Vieille claims, "but the lure of the big top was too strong." Her mother and sisters now make the costumes for the company.

She worked in mime for two years before looking for a medium where she could combine her skills as producer, trapeze artist and saxophonist.

"When we started touring, people were not sure what to expect. I was worried they would come to see us only because we were 10 women, but I don't think that's ever happened."

This year's season takes the company from Amsterdam to several West German cities, ending in West Berlin in September.

Despite occasional rows, the women say they work well together. "There's less fighting than in a mixed company, no need to shout to get your voice heard," says juggler Linda Murphy.

The all-female circus is not completely self-sufficient. About ten men travel with them to build and dismantle the traditional circus techniques.

Not one comes from a circus background. Vieille's father is a

scientist and she too was once destined for an academic career "but the lure of the big top was too strong." Her mother and sisters now make the costumes for the company.

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India denies planning an alternative sporting event

HONG KONG (R) — India Tuesday denied reports that it was planning an alternative to the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh because of a boycott by some African states.

"There is no iota of truth in this report as at no stage has India considered taking such a step," the head of the Indian Olympic Association, Chaman Lal Mehta, told the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency.

Five black African nations have withdrawn from the Games in protest at Britain's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa. Arthur Campbell, chairman of the Games organising committee, had earlier told a British radio station: "I have been hearing of the possibility of alternative Games in New Delhi and I think that this is a tragedy."

Monday the Indian government ordered its team to postpone its trip to the Games which start on July 24.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told reporters Tuesday his country still intended to send a team to the Games as he did not want to penalise innocent athletes.

"But I can understand the reaction at the present time when the black people of South Africa are suffering untold misery and discrimination because of apartheid and the refusal of the government there to do anything about it," he said.

In Colombo, Sports Ministry Secretary K.A.S. Gunasekera said Sri Lanka would take part in the Games but was concerned about the boycott. National Olympic Committee Secretary Prema Pinnawala said the team would leave as scheduled on July 22 and

three were already training in Birmingham.

Bangladesh said it was watching developments though its six-man team was ready to leave for Edinburgh on July 19. "But the situation is very fluid now," Sports Minister Sheikh Shahidul Islam said.

Both Malaysia and Singapore said they would make a final decision Wednesday.

In Singapore, the pro-government Straits Times said black Africa's campaign against apartheid was justified. "But this cause is unlikely to be helped by extending the protest into the sports arena instead of confining it to diplomatic channels and international political forums where the issue can be more effectively tackled."

The Malaysian New Straits Times said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's insistence that sanctions would only hurt black interests was "an excuse that is wearing a little thin."

U.S. boxer disqualified in Moscow

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Light heavyweight Harvey Richards was disqualified in his quarterfinal bout at the Goodwill Games Tuesday, a decision protested by the U.S. team.

Richards, the American flag bearer at the opening boxing ceremonies, appeared to be leading Deomark's Nils Hausgaard Madsen late in the third round, when the referee stopped the bout and disqualified the American.

At first, it was believed Richards was disqualified for an intentional low blow. But later, Omar Greene, a team manager, said he was told by the referee that a low blow was not the cause of the disqualification.

That left Greene to speculate, he said, that Richards was disqualified for a harmful or incapacitating foul.

A television tape of the disputed blow showed that it definitely was low, but it did not appear to be intentional.

Pat Duffy, a manager of the U.S. team, said, "He (Richards) could have lost a point on an unintentional ruling, but intentional, no way."

U.S. coach Roosevelt Sanders said the team filed a formal protest about the disqualification, "and we will hang on to every hope (to have it overturned)."

The distraught Richards said he didn't think the blow was low. "It was a clean shot, no doubt about it," he said. "I couldn't understand what it was all about."

While Richards was eliminated in the 81-kilogramme class, his

teammate, Michael Simon advanced to Thursday's semifinals with a 4-1 decision over Nikolai Lapkov of Bulgaria.

Light welterweight Joy Jones also reached the semifinals, outpointing Gordon Joyce of Ireland 5-0 in the 63.5-kilogramme class.

Simon and Jones are among 13 members of the depleted American boxing team who made it to the semis. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, advanced 21 fighters to the semifinals.

Meanwhile, in tennis, Beverly Bowes, U.S., moved into the women's singles semifinals, overcoming Natalya Zvereva of the Soviet Union 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

In another women's quarterfinal match, Ronni Reis (U.S.) was beaten by Svetlana Parkhomenko of the Soviet Union 6-3, 6-3.

In the men's quarterfinals, favourite Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union defeated countryman Sergei Leonuk 6-1, 6-1, and Kelly Jones (U.S.) was beaten by the Soviet's Alexander Zverev 6-4, 6-3.

In men's volleyball, the United States whipped Japan 15-7, 15-10, 15-13.

On Monday night, world champion Yari Korolyov produced a technically excellent performance to lead Russian gymnasts to a clean sweep of the medals in the individual all-around competition at the Goodwill Games.

But the event — more of an exhibition than a contest — lacked excitement with the top five placings remaining unchanged throughout the six rounds.

U.S. coach Lute Olsen said his team would have to improve its free-throw percentage and play more physically. "The key to our win today was the play of Bogues, Kerr and Gilliam off the bench," he said.

Kerr sank four timely triples and equalled the four steals by Bogues while Gilliam grabbed nine rebounds to provide the extra muscle needed under the basket.

Top seed Yugoslavia won their seventh consecutive game, crushing Italy 102-76 to remain undefeated and secure a berth among the final four in Madrid.

The Italians held a brief lead, but were quickly overwhelmed by the Yugoslavs led by sharp-shooting forward Drazen Stipagic who topped all scorers to net 30 points.

U.S. rebounds from loss

OVIEDO, Spain (R) — The United States rebounded from Sunday's shock loss against Argentina to defeat Canada 77-66 Monday in a low-scoring game marred by 53 personal fouls.

Canada's forward Dan Meagher was the top scorer totaling 19 points, but his side never came closer than four points behind the Americans, led by pivot Chubby Smith with 18 points.

U.S. coach Lute Olsen said his team would have to improve its free-throw percentage and play more physically. "The key to our win today was the play of Bogues, Kerr and Gilliam off the bench," he said.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Steve Jones withdraws boycott threat

LONDON (R) — Welshman Steve Jones, the former holder of the world best time for the marathon, Tuesday withdrew a threat to pull out of the Commonwealth Games over the Zola Budd issue. Earlier, Jones, a 30-year-old corporal with Britain's Royal Air Force, said he would like to see some form of protest over the exclusion of South African-born Budd and swimmer Annette Cowley.

Langer's compass barred from Open

TURNBERRY, Scotland (R) — West German Bernhard Langer will be without his customary compass for the British Open Golf Championship starting on Thursday. The Royal and Ancient, the rule making body of golf, has decided the instrument is an artificial aid. Langer's caddy, Peter Coleman, uses one to judge wind direction on sheltered parts of the course but Michael Bonnalack, the R and A secretary, said Tuesday: "Compasses will be banned. Notices will go up in the players' rooms and every competitor will be told on the first tee."

Navratilova to lead U.S. in Federation Cup meet

VIENNA (R) — Martina Navratilova will lead the top-seeded United States when she makes a first return to her native Prague for the Women's Tennis Federation Cup starting on July 21.

The 29-year-old Wimbledon champion and world number one left Czechoslovakia for the United States in 1975 and will be leading the Americans' bid to end Czechoslovakia's three-year supremacy in the tournament.

Officials in Prague made the draw for the seedings, qualification round and the opening round Tuesday. Czechoslovakia, were seeded second behind the United States, with West Germany third.

A total of 42 nations will compete in the tournament with 20 teams playing in a qualification round on Sunday to earn places in the first round proper.

The United States' squad will be a powerful and experienced combination comprising Navratilova, Chris Evert-Lloyd, Pam Shriver and Zina Garrison.

Czechoslovakia, the Americans' chief rivals and with whom they have shared an 11-year domination of the event, will call upon Hana Mandlikova, who lost to Navratilova in the Wimbledon final earlier this month, Helena Sukova, Andrea Holikova and Regina Marsikova.

Mandlikova said: "I think this year will bring very balanced matches and maybe a great number of unexpected results."

Mandlikova, 24, lost 6-7, 3-6 to Navratilova in the Wimbledon singles final after she had overcome Evert Lloyd in the semifinals.

Headmaster Gerhard Roessel explains that of the average intake of 16 10-year-old gymnasts, only two or three will complete

the first round proper.

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A school with Olympic standards

By Ralph Boulton
Reporter

JENA, East Germany — Twelve-year-old Thomas propped his teddy-bear mascot against his pillow and, from the security of his dormitory room, talked calmly about his prospects as a budding gymnast.

"I like it here and I want to stay as long as I can," he said. "If I don't make the grade, I know I'll go back to my old school, but that's just the way it is."

Thomas is one of a few carefully selected pupils at the Jena Children's Sport School in East Germany, one of a string of institutions in this powerful sporting country which makes and breaks the Olympic dreams of hundreds of boys and girls.

Its successes include track stars of today like world championship-winning sprinters Marita Koch and Marlies Goehr and long jumper Heike Drechsler. Its failures slip back into the obscurity from which they were plucked.

The "Werner John" boarding school, which nestles amid the Thuringian Hills, was founded in 1954 to generate the sporting success that later won the country political recognition world-wide.

Playroom toys take their place here alongside the more serious trappings of stop watches, starting blocks and javelins.

The school's record shows a dogged commitment to success. The trophy cupboard holds 42 gold, 26 silver and 20 bronze medals won at Olympic and World and European Championships in a variety of sports including athletics, fencing, cycling and boxing.

But the pressure on the 350 pupils, many taken on by recommendation of sports trainers at the age of 10, is immense and the drop-out rate staggering to outsiders.

Headmaster Gerhard Roessel explains that of the average intake of 16 10-year-old gymnasts, only two or three will complete

their education here. Two or three, he says, is still a lot of world-class athletes.

"Children who come to us always have dreams of mounting the winner's podium at the Olympic Games and it's bound to be a disappointment if they don't make it," he says.

"We can't take away that pain. But we can give them a full all-round education that equips them for careers ranging from scientist to shop assistant."

Rigorous training schedules are combined with the usual timetable of subjects taught at more orthodox schools.

Sometimes it's very strenuous, but in my six years here I've got used to it. You don't notice the stress and burden because it's all fun," auburn-haired Alce Clement remarks during a break from a physics class.

Eighteen-year-old Alce, one of only four girls left in her final-year athletics class, combines three 45-minute academic classes six days a week with 25-30 hours training, massage and physiotherapy and, at weekends, competitions.

Alce, like others, is set goals every year by the Communist Youth Organisation and by top national athletes. The future depends on fulfilment of these tasks.

But she is struggling. "She came to us with a lot a promise as a middle-distance runner. She seemed to have everything but it just doesn't seem to click now, no matter how hard she tries," a teacher confided.

Alce will probably go on to study sport, perhaps at Leipzig's Sport University, another pillar of the East German sporting establishment.

Fate is kinder to Alce's classmate, Alexandra Beck. A recent improvement in her performances has led to teachers talking with excitement about her chances of succeeding East Germany's world record holder Petra Felke.

Headmaster Roessel insists that

even if pupils concentrate on sport entirely at crucial times, their education is not neglected. They graduate with a full school qualification, if only a year or two late.

"They don't have much spare time, but we make it as interesting for them as possible. We have parties. Father Christmas comes here as well — and last week we had a lecture on bee keeping," he said.

But many parents are wary of having their children "swallowed" into the East German sporting machinery, fearing their talents could be exploited for political ends.

Torsten, a close neighbour of gymnast Thomas, says he had some trouble persuading his parents to allow him to the school. "Parents aren't always happy about it, you know. But most usually come round," he said.

Headmaster Roessel says the elite nature of the school poses no disciplinary problems. "Alcohol and cigarettes are banned from the school and the dormitory — that is clear."

"Sometimes there are slight problems with newcomers. They all come from schools where they were the best at sports and in the first couple of months there's a keener feeling of competition — but they soon get over that," he said.

East German sports officials deny they force children into intensive competition too soon at a cost to their childhood.

Klaus Eichler, vice-president of the East German Sports Board, said: "There have always been child geniuses. No-one ever reprimanded the ruling classes in the days when Mozart or Beethoven were childhood greats."

Indeed, there are signs the authorities want to seek out future champions still earlier.

According to the monthly magazine Start, athletics introduction courses have recently been set up at nursery schools for children from the age of three.

Floyd takes aim at British Open

By Brian Creighton
Reporter

TURNBERRY, Scotland — Six weeks after his first U.S. Open victory in 22 years of trying, Ray Floyd is getting his mind back to the business of trying to win golf tournaments.

Yet he is not sure how he would deal with a triumph in this week's British Open. "I'm not sure I could handle it, so close after the U.S. Open. I'd have to go into hiding," he said Monday.

"But it would be a very nice problem to have, and I'd like to see how I would cope with it."

The 43-year-old American's win with a closing round of 66 at Shinnecock Hills early in June was his fourth "Grand Slam" triumph, after the U.S. PGA in 1969 and 1982 and the U.S. Masters in 1976.

But this one was different and brought a reaction that, even with his previous successes, Floyd had not foreseen. "It was something I

had not imagined. This one was perceived very differently from the others," he said.

"I do understand it was the open of my country, but I do not know if it was the circumstances, the course, or my age which added a great deal to the success. It was received very warmly by multitudes of people at home and in other parts of the world. I've had bags full of mail and an unbelievable number of phone calls."

"Now I have to get on with my career and my immediate concern is this championship, and I aim to do well," he said. "I'm a bit rusty because I have not been able to give the time to my golf game that I would like."

"But I've kept up my game, only the polishing and the final edges aren't there yet. That's why I came over here two days earlier than I had planned."

"I've always felt strongly about winning this tournament. It has been one of my goals in life," Floyd added. "Now I have a chance to do the double, and it is a chance I'll probably never get again."

He also has a chance to become only the fifth golfer to win all four Grand Slam events, after Gene Sarazen, Ben Hogan, Jack Nicklaus and Gary Player. "I'm not a historian and if you had told me there were 15 who had done it, I'd believe you," Floyd said. "I had never thought of myself as a guy who would win all the major championships, but I feel that I have a chance, and I'm going to give it every effort."

"I have always said that this is the open championship. As an American, the U.S. Open is our open, but in the world it is the British Open that is the open."

"But I don't think winning here could mean more than the U.S. Open title did," he added.

In two practice rounds, Floyd has developed a healthy respect for the Turnberry links.

"If it gets windy at all it will be unbelievable and the scoring will be as high as I have ever known in a tournament," he said. "It does not have to get rainy or cold — just windy."

"The rough is unforgiving and there is no shot out of it except to get back on the fairway."

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TCC, The Telecommunications Corporation, invites the submission of bids for supply, installation and putting into service of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchange (EPABX) on a turnkey basis. This EPABX will be located in the new headquarters building of the Ministry of Communications. All specialised companies who are interested to participate in this tender are requested to contact the secretary of tender committee/TCC headquarters/ Tower Building, in order to get a copy of tender documents for a non-refundable amount of JD 10. The closing date for receiving the offers accompanied with a bid bond equals to 5% of the offer value will be Thursday, August 14, 1986, 14:00 O'clock.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS GOVERNMENT TENDERS DIRECTORATE

INVITATION FOR TENDER CENTRAL TENDER NO. 92/86

- The Ministry of Public Works (M.P.W.) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is seeking the services of a qualified French consulting firm to conduct a study and render services and training for the implementation for the computerisation of works for the Ministry of Public Works in Jordan, as detailed in the relevant terms of reference. The French firm is required to assist in conducting the study.
- Interested firms may obtain tender documents from the Tenders Directorate of the M.P.W., Amman or the Jordanian Embassy in Paris, not later than August 21, 1986.
- Offers shall be submitted to the Tenders Directorate at the M.P.W. Amman, not later than 12:00 noon, August 30, 1986.

Director,
Government Tenders Directorate



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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4945/55	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3725/30	Canadian dollars
	2.1608/18	West German marks
	2.4350/60	Dutch guilders
	1.7550/70	Swiss francs
	44.50/55	Belgian francs
	6.9600/50	French francs
	1482/1483	Italian lire
	159.35/45	Japanese yen
	7.0770/820	Swedish crowns
	7.4950/525	Norwegian crowns
	8.0875/0925	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	346.00/346.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equity prices generally ended above the day's lows after an earlier opening but trading activity remained fairly light throughout the session, dealers said.

Concern over the persistent downward trend in crude prices and sterling's related weak performance on Monday which saw sharp declines in stock prices continued in early trading Tuesday morning.

Dealers said Wall Street's decline also added to the bearish sentiment, but selling pressure was light and a slight recovery in crude oil prices and sterling prompted some bargain hunting around mid morning.

The technical rally which followed slowed through lack of follow-through but found fresh impetus from a mixed opening on Wall Street.

At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 3.4 down at 1593.9 after touching 1585.5.

Government bonds ended with net gains of around 1/4 point, having advanced as much as 3/4 point, initially on the back of the firmer U.S. bond market and steadier sterling before easing on lack of follow-through, dealers said.

Alarming signs in Soviet farming, newspaper says

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet farmers in many regions have failed to adapt to more efficient working methods and are not coping adequately with problems caused by adverse weather conditions, an official newspaper said Tuesday.

Sovetskaya Rossiya, which has been at the forefront of Kremlin leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's, drive to revitalize the economy, gave a scathing account of waste and mismanagement in the farming sector.

Western agricultural experts said the article, one of several in recent weeks, indicated growing frustration with the pace of farming changes outlined in a party resolution in March.

They said Mr. Gorbachev's plans to link pay with productivity, to give bonuses for meeting targets, and to allow farms to sell surplus products at uncontrolled market prices did not have the support of several senior Communist Party figures.

His policy of putting younger, more energetic people in senior positions in the farming sector was also being resisted by local officials, the experts said.

Sovetskaya Rossiya said farmers were encountering more problems this year and many officials were shirking their responsibilities.

Agriculture experts have said that a lack of rainfall in three key

areas — the southern Ukraine, Volga valley and Urals — was having a serious effect on the crop in state farms. Individual plots, however, had managed to cope.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) officials have again lowered their prediction of the 1986 Soviet harvest to 180 million tonnes from 190 million — last year's estimated figure. This will mean imports of around 34 million tonnes, the USDA says.

Moscow has not issued grain production figures since 1980. Grain imports use up a significant amount of much-needed foreign currency, already in short supply this year due to a fall in world oil market prices.

Sovetskaya Rossiya acknowledged that drought had hit the lower Volga, and said the situation was not much better elsewhere.

"In these difficult conditions for harvest gathering this year we have to take care of every little kernel of grain, every blade of grass, every piece of fruit," it said.

"But alarming news goes on," the newspaper added. Despite the warnings, many party and government officials were still being reprimanded for indifference and dishonesty, it said.

U.S. budget chief sees record \$220 billion gap

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's budget director Monday predicted the 1986 U.S. budget deficit will reach a record \$220 billion.

"Unless something changes, we're going to set a new record," Budget Director James Miller said.

Mr. Miller also told reporters that the 1987 budget deficit would be at least \$10 billion higher than the \$144 billion deficit target recently approved by Congress.

The previous record budget deficit was \$212.3 billion last year. The reason for this year's projected deficit, based on preliminary estimates, was because "we've had some bad news," Mr. Miller said.

He referred to the lower U.S. economic growth than the four percent rate the administration had been anticipating and said that, while this year's growth rate would be under that mark, he expected economic growth to rebound next year.

Earlier this year the administration had been saying that this year's deficit could be as low as \$203 billion, but Mr. Miller made it plain that figure appeared unreachable.

The administration plans to make public its mid-summer review of the U.S. budget and economic scene of Aug. 4.

It was concerned over last year's record budget deficit, following a string of budget deficits over or approaching \$200 billion, that prompted Congress to pass a law designed to balance the budget by 1991.

However, the key provision for automatic budget cuts under that so-called Gramm-Rudman law was ruled unconstitutional two weeks ago by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The court struck down the role of the comptroller general, who had authority under Gramm-Rudman to make a decision on final spending cuts to meet the deficit target.

While some members of Congress want to change the comptroller's role to put his job under President Reagan, Mr. Miller said he thought that was politically unrealistic.

He said he wanted that role as director of the Office of Management and Budget, but it also seemed unlikely that Congress would abide by that request.

IDB gives loans to Tunisia, Algeria

JEDDAH (Agencies) — The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) agreed Monday to lend Tunisia \$10 million to finance sulphur imports, a bank statement said. The IDB will also extend \$23.75 million in loans to Algeria for two major projects. A sum of \$11.75 million will go towards the import of pumping equipment needed for the Ain Dafia dam, while \$8 million will help finance part of the project's civil works. Under another agreement, the bank will also extend \$4 million to help the country finance the Djen-Djen port.

Arabs recycle \$174 billion of wealth to Western states
Least developed nations receive \$31b in loans

DOHA (OPECNA) — The total overseas investments of the six member states constituting the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are estimated to have reached \$205 billion at the end of 1985.

Citing figures released by the Bank of England and the U.S. Treasury, The Gulf Economic and Financial Report, a monthly journal of the six-state Gulf International Bank, said Saudi Arabia was the major investor with \$90 billion, followed by Kuwait (\$80 billion), the United Arab Emirates (\$20 billion) and Qatar, Oman and Bahrain (\$15 billion).

Of the total assets, \$58 billion or 28 per cent, were held in bank deposits in about 20 industrialised countries. About 70 per cent of these deposits (\$40 billion) were in U.S. dollars, while more than 25 per cent were held in Deutsch marks, pound sterling, Japanese Yen and Swiss and French francs.

GCC assets were lower at the end of 1985 than in the previous year. The governments of OPEC countries had been able to

accumulate net foreign assets of \$345 billion over the 1973-84 period, of which 70 per cent was held by GCC countries.

The report said government securities in the U.S., U.K. and West Germany had always been attractive investment channels for Gulf countries. By the end of last year, and estimated \$55 billion was invested in government securities in these countries, about 60 per cent (\$33 billion) of it in U.S. treasury bonds and notes.

The third channel of fund deployment involved foreign exchange reserves (gold). Special Drawing Rights (SDRS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) reserves and World Bank Bonds, estimated at about \$12 billion, or six per cent of the total.

Besides these liquid assets, GCC investments included direct loans, equity holdings (corporate

bonds and stocks) and property and other holdings in industrialised countries. Investments under these heads totalled \$49 billion, or 24 per cent of the aggregate.

The least developed countries had received \$31 billion in loans, or 15 per cent of the total Gulf assets held abroad, by the end of 1985.

In addition to government investments, Gulf public sector investments in the U.S. amounted to around \$62 billion by the end of last year, more than half of it in U.S. government securities.

The actual figure, the report speculated, could be higher because the U.S. administration was not able to keep track of all stock purchases of less than five per cent of a company's equity, nor could it always identify the Gulf element in investments which came through third countries such as Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The report noted that since 1983, a partial withdrawal of investments had begun, largely

due to lower oil revenues and the needs of some countries to meet current account deficits.

In 1985, there was an 8.5 per cent drop in investments in the U.S. following a 10 per cent drop in the previous year.

However, a sudden massive transfer of funds held in U.S. dollars was not expected, because it would place additional strain on the dollar which was the mainstay of the Gulf countries' monetary reserves, the report said.

The European capital markets were not large enough to absorb all Gulf funds and the Japanese market was considered "restrictive".

It was, however, possible that Gulf investors, both government and private, might shift some funds from the U.S. into Eurodollar bank deposits and bonds.

The latest freeze by the U.S. government of Libyan assets could lead to the withdrawal of some Arab funds from the U.S. to European and Japanese markets, the report forecast.

Prospects for Third World growth still unfavourable, UNCTAD official discloses

GENEVA (OPECNA) — Prospects for the Third World as a whole remain "no less unfavourable than a year ago," according to Mr. Kenneth Daddie, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Addressing a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) here, Mr. Daddie said his assessment was based on new estimates by UNCTAD of possible scenarios involving Third World growth, using the "key variables" of oil, the U.S. dollar and bank interest rates.

Mr. Daddie urged governments to pursue policy coordination with the central of "significantly faster growth with much lower real interest rates." Without that, he warned, the basic sources of trade conflict among the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) economies would remain, while

the required improvement in the external environment of the Third World, including a strengthening of commodity prices, would fail to materialise.

Mr. Daddie called for increased financing, especially from multilateral development finance institutions, substantial doses of highly concessional aid and debt relief for the least developed and sub-Saharan African countries.

"Financial instruments that would establish a link between debt service and export prices could be in the long-term interest of both debtors and creditors," he pointed out.

Mr. Daddie warned that without global economic growth, the Third World's prospects for development and debt repayment would remain grim.

"The policies of the major market economies have been geared predominantly towards disinflation for several years in a row, and framed without paying full attention to the high degree of interdependence among countries and among monetary, financial and trading systems, including the world commodity economy," he pointed out.

King Fahd urges end to oil crisis

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Monday urged an end to the oil market crisis, saying there could be no rise in oil prices unless OPEC reached agreement on quotas and output.

"I have urged the Oil Minister (Ahmed Zaki Yamani) to bring an end to what is happening at OPEC's next meeting," King Fahd was quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency as telling a cabinet meeting.

"There is no solution... we cannot achieve our aims of propping up prices unless OPEC states agree on output and production quotas... this situation where each does what it wants is harmful..." he added.

Tokyo stocks climb to record as Wall Street suffers setback

TOKYO (R) — A spate of heavy buying by institutions flushed with funds drove the Tokyo stockmarket index higher Tuesday to another record close.

The market average climbed 62.24 points to 17,882.80, passing the previous record close set Monday. The index also touched its highest level ever of 17,920.51 in afternoon trading.

Investors were eager to jump into the market because its recent uptrend has not faltered even though the New York market took a plunge Monday one broker said.

"The market has been going up and no one wants to miss out," he added.

The stockmarket also continued to benefit from an abundance of money that has accumulated here

because Japanese investors are reluctant to venture overseas while currency rates remain unstable, one analyst said.

Buying centered mainly on insurance, railway and trucking companies, which had been neglected by the market for the past several months, brokers said.

In New York, the U.S. stock market sunk below the psychologically significant 1,800 mark Monday following last week's 80-point drop, as IBM reported lower profits, supplying more evidence of a weakening economy.

The closely-watched Dow Jones industrial average slid 27.98 points to 1,793.50, under 1,800 for the first time since May 21 and bringing the retreat started last Monday to more than 100 points.

The Dow average of 30 blue chip stocks first closed over 1,800 on March 20.

Declines led advances 1,252 to 406 and volume fell to 134.2 million shares from 124.5 million Friday.

Stocks traded below the 1,800-mark about a half-hour past the opening. Traders noted no great pickup of downward momentum when IBM reported its net income dropped to \$2.12 a share in the second quarter, versus \$2.30 last year.

Statement that "without an improvement in capital spending in North America, it will be difficult to show earnings growth" for the remainder of the year, even when matched against the flat 1985 results.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when there can be some fixed obstacles that require very careful consideration before taking any action where matters have considerable scope.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Whatever your mate wants you to accomplish could be rather difficult, but friends are helpful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) An associate is not helpful putting across a plan that means much to you, but a friend helps.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A superior understands a problem and removes it. Clear up one outstanding credit matter quickly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Not a good morning to plan amusements, but tonight you get a sudden opportunity for fun.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Await a better time and day to solve any problematic affairs at home and concern yourself more with business.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You have to be wise in communicating. Be willing to accept the assistance of good friends.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You may have practical annoyances to take care of but give them enough time and thought.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Use diplomacy today and don't try to be forceful with others. Be alert to whatever is going on around you.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) If you fuss over something, you may injure your health. Your mate may be irked, so be calm.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You may need the assistance of a friend but the cost may be high. Go after your aims and get results.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be wise and say very little in the business world. Don't try to be forceful with a prominent person.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have good judgment how to gain your aims. Avoid a scheme in the morning and be happy with friends tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be very capable at digging up the truth of any situation and would do very well at investigative professions, but should be taught early to use subtlety and secrecy. A position as a researcher or investigator would be fine for your son or daughter.

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

- Reddish purple
- Brother of
- Chess term
- Certain acid
- Typical time
- One off
- Seasonal pair
- Vase reading
- Colored stone
- Lined rope
- The word
- Leopard
- Continuity
- Paraphrase
- Group of
- Pre-adult
- Marie
- Loose-fitting
- gait
- Equine gait
- Capri o.p.
- Pennsylvania
- Coal car
- Star section
- Annual quarter
- Virgins

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS
1. RAIN
2. FISH
3. BIRD
4. FISH
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100. FISH

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henry Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VAGRE
YAASS
DRALIA
NOYCOT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: YOU

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE LURID FORGER PEOPLE
Answer: What cave art might be a primitive form of—DEEP "FREEZE"

Gorbachev: Test ban decision depends on U.S.

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev was quoted Tuesday as saying a decision to extend the Kremlin's moratorium on nuclear testing beyond its Aug. 6 expiry "depends to a large extent" on U.S. position on arms control.

The Soviet News Agency TASS said Mr. Gorbachev made the remark Monday when he met representatives of some 150 scientists who gathered in Moscow last week to demand an end to nuclear testing.

The scientists presented Mr. Gorbachev with an appeal which included a demand to extend the nuclear test moratorium that the Kremlin implemented last August, and they urged the United States to join the ban.

Mr. Gorbachev said the request to extend the nuclear test ban would be studied "most closely."

"The Soviet government will take a decision, and it will be conveyed to you," he added.

"But, frankly speaking, what it will be like depends to a large extent on whether the United States of America is going at long last to set about disarmament."

He sharply criticised the United States for failing to embark on disarmament after the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva last November, citing particularly American refusal to join a test ban and what he called "the declaration on that SALT 2 is dead."

The U.S. administration fails to offer any new ideas on arms control and now threatens to dismantle existing treaties on the arms race, Mr. Gorbachev said.

The United States gave qualified approval Monday to a Soviet proposal that the two superpowers meet in Geneva next week to discuss President Ronald Reagan's decision to abandon the 1979 SALT 2 accord.

Mr. Gorbachev did not refer specifically to this proposal, but noted that he is waiting for an American reply to what he termed the Soviet "compromise proposal" for agreement at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear

weapons.

"We naturally hope for an adequate reaction from the American side and from the West in general" to Soviet arms control proposals, Mr. Gorbachev said.

"So far we are not satisfied with the position of either the American administration or the Western governments."

Among the scientists who met Mr. Gorbachev was Thomas Cochran, the leader of a private group of U.S. scientists who last week installed American seismic monitoring equipment near a Soviet underground nuclear testing site in Kazakhstan.

Cochran was quoted by TASS as saying that the equipment is already operating, monitoring seismic conditions in the area and verifying that no tests are being carried out.

"I believe we have fully demolished the arguments advanced by the White House that a comprehensive treaty on banning nuclear tests is impossible and does not lend itself to complete verification," Cochran was quoted as saying.

Mr. Gorbachev noted that this dismisses the refusal of the Reagan administration to join a test ban on grounds it could not be verified.

Mr. Gorbachev mocked what he said were American arguments in favour of the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) and spoke at length of the need to develop science and technology in non-military projects.

"The whole of civilisation will become a hostage of technology" if the arms race spreads to outer space and the fate of millions of people depends on the operation of computers running space-based weapons, Mr. Gorbachev warned.

He cited the Vega probes that travelled past Halley's comet last

march as "a fresh and convincing example" of what could be achieved by scientists from the Soviet Union and from the West if they cooperated on non-military projects.

Furthering his arguments against the arms race, Mr. Gorbachev reiterated his view that all nations must coexist in the nuclear age and respect each other's right to choose different political systems.

"It is necessary to get rid of the views, whose time has gone, that the world is someone's domain," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States will be able to command the world. The world has changed. Unless this is recognised, one might make gross blunders in politics."

A government spokesman Tuesday criticised President Reagan for delaying his reply to Soviet arms proposals but noted some progress toward setting up a foreign ministers' meeting intended to prepare the next summit.

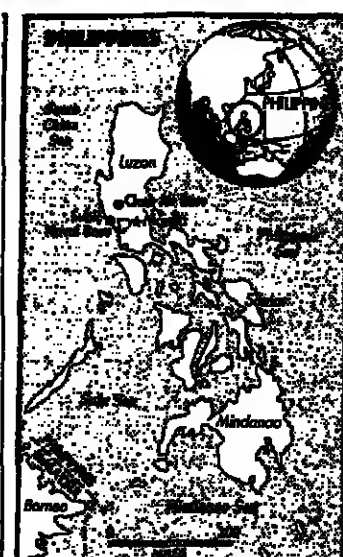
Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov also welcomed a meeting of the superpowers in Geneva to discuss the SALT 2 treaty, but underlined, "we are waiting for that letter" from Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Gerasimov did not confirm the July 22 date for the meeting and played down its significance.

"We don't see the point of beating a fanfare about an already agreed process," Mr. Gerasimov said of the Geneva meeting.

He suggested Moscow attaches much more importance to Mr. Reagan's reply to what Mr. Gorbachev on Monday termed the Soviet "compromise proposal" for agreement at the Geneva talks on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gerasimov said that "there is progress" in negotiations to set up a meeting between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.



Filipino kidnappers demand ransom

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — Kidnappers of a U.S. Evangelist and 10 Filipino Roman Catholic nuns have demanded a ransom of 2 million pesos (\$100,000) and autonomy for Muslims in the southern Philippines, officials said Tuesday.

Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, in a letter to President Corason Aquino, said the demands were contained in a note signed by Aragasi Pasandalan, alias "Commander Romel."

The letter was provided to the Associated Press by Enrile spokesman Ed Pangilinan.

U.S. embassy spokesman Alan Croghan said, "as a matter of policy, we don't pay ransom."

"We're depending on the Filipino authorities to get everybody released."

The ransom note said U.S. Protestant missionary Brian Lawrence was kidnapped because of the failure of government negotiators to meet conditions set last month for the release of French priest Michel Gignard, who was held for three weeks by a Muslim band.

Lawrence was abducted by 20 armed Muslims from his apartment in Marawi city on Saturday night. The previous day, the 10 Carmelite nuns were kidnapped from their hill-top convent on the outskirts of the predominantly Muslim city.

Besides Pasandalan, the leaders of the kidnapping gang were identified as Ismael Dimaporo and Mucamad Tangote, who the note said is the son of a "renegade" Philippine army officer.

Ismael Dimaporo is a nephew of Ali Dimaporo, the former governor of Lanao Del Sur and a staunch ally of ex-president Ferdinand Marcos.

The military has ex-prosecuted the nephew as a leader of the Gignard kidnapping.

Mr. Enrile's letter said the ransom note claimed a Lanao Del Sur Muslim leader, Tarhata Abonto Lucman, had failed to pay 20,000 pesos (\$1,000) in ransom promised for Gignard's release. It also demanded that Ismael Dimaporo be reinstated to his job as a dormitory manager at the Mindanao State University.

Mr. Enrile's letter said that a military report showed the nuns were being held in Lanao Del Sur. It said the military did not know where Lawrence was.

Besides the money, the kidnappers demanded implementation of a 1976 pact negotiated by Marcos with Muslim separatists that would allow a dozen southern provinces with Muslim populations to govern themselves.

Marcos did not implement many of the agreement's provisions, installing token regional legislatures and other nominal government institutions, and the issue has been a sore point with many Muslims.

Work starts to rebuild Chinese village after tornado

LIUDU, China (R) — The farmers of Liudu set about piecing together their homes Tuesday after a tornado drilled down from the sky in eastern China, killing 31 people and destroying 2,000 buildings.

The twister also injured 554 people as it smashed through villages near Shanghai last Friday, killing 31 people and injuring 554.

In Liudu, the hardest hit village 50 kilometres east of Shanghai, an old Chinese farmer climbed onto a pile of straw amid the rubble of his farmyard and looked at what used to be the second storey of his house.

"That's all that's holding the house up," he said pointing to a beam propping up the brick door frame.

A local Communist Party official told Reuters the government had sent rescue teams, doctors and building supplies including 24 million bricks.

"In addition to the bricks, we have sent tonnes of steel and more than 4,000 tonnes of concrete and roof tiles," said Wang Huihui, head of the local party committee. "We will build a new town here."

The Liudu farmers huddled in less damaged houses and stared at driving rain as it turned the mud, shattered concrete, wood and the bricks that had been their homes into a huge quagmire.

23 more die in Sri Lankan clashes

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Twenty-three people were reported killed Tuesday in insurgency-torn Sri Lanka on the third day of peace talks between President Junius Jayewardene and Tamil moderates.

The government said its forces killed 11 Tamil separatists in a gunbattle Monday in the Tamil-dominated Jaffna peninsula.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) the main separatist guerrilla organisation, reported that a rebel-planted sea mine destroyed a naval gunboat early Tuesday, killing 12 navy sailors.

The rebels said in a statement issued in the southern Indian city of Madras that the mine explosion was in retaliation for the alleged June 10 massacre of 37 Tamil fishermen by naval forces on the tiny island of Mandaitivu.

It said the gunboat hit the mine off the Jaffna coast as the troops were returning to their base at Karainagar.

There was no independent confirmation of the government or the rebel claim.

On Monday, authorities reported 39 deaths in various acts of violence around the country, torn by ethnic strife for the last three years.

Police, meanwhile, blamed Tamil insurgents for an explosion early Tuesday that wrecked a factory in the north eastern naval port of Trincomalee. No casualties were reported.

It was the second bomb attack on a factory owned by the Ceylon Cold Stores Limited, a private bottling and meat storage firm mainly run by members of the Tamil minority.

Thirteen people were killed when a bomb-laden truck crashed into the company's bottling plant in Colombo on May 30. No explanation has been given for the motive of either attack.

The National Security Ministry said in a communique that the 11 guerrillas were slain in a gunbattle with government forces in the northern coastal town of Valvetiturai. It said one army soldier was wounded in the fighting.

The ministry said Monday that army troops killed 18 Tamil guerrillas near the north western coastal town of Mannar. But the Press Trust of India news agency quoted Mannar sources as saying

the victims were civilians.

There are frequently conflicting reports on the identities of victims of army attacks.

Five major guerrilla groups are waging war in the small island nation to force the government to grant an independent homeland to Tamils. Security forces have frequently responded to guerrilla attacks with reprisals against civilians.

A Tamil source said two soldiers were slain by rebels Monday in an attack in the eastern district of Trincomalee. Government statements said 11 civilians, 20 rebels and six soldiers were killed in battles the night before.

The reports came as President Junius Jayewardene met for the second day with a Tamil delegation on his proposals to end the violence that has taken more than 4,000 lives since the fighting broke out in July 1983.

But Tamil militants have rejected Mr. Jayewardene's peace proposals, and opposition Sinhalese politicians say they will boycott Tuesday's opening of a conference of Sri Lankan politicians for further discussions of his peace plan.



Dali gets pace-maker after operation

BARCELONA, Spain (R) — Spanish surrealist painter Salvador Dali has been given a pace-maker after a heart operation, doctors in Barcelona said Monday. They said the 82-year-old artist was recovering well after the 45-minute operation late Sunday night.

Would-be robber sins without confessing

PERTH (R) — A man entered a confession box in a Roman Catholic Church but tried to rob the priest instead of confessing his sins, his victim said Tuesday. Bishop John Jobst told reporters in Broome, north west Australia, he fled the confessional when the man threatened him and demanded 10 dollars (\$6). A nun called police but the man, aged about 30, also fled. "I did not have a cent on me," Jobst said.

Half S. African white households have a gun

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Fifty-one per cent of South Africa's white households possess firearms, according to a nationwide survey published Tuesday. The Markinor Research Group reported 60 per cent of Dutch-origin Afrikaners and 39 per cent of English-speaking white homes had firearms.

Bangladesh to hang 3 bank employees

DHAKA (R) — Three bank employees sentenced to death by a military court for misappropriating the equivalent of \$7 million are to hang after pleas for clemency failed, the official BSS news agency reported Tuesday. It said the three men had taken the money from two branches of the Sonali Bank. President Hossain Mohammad Ershad turned down their pleas for clemency and ordered confiscation of all their property. The executions will be the first in Bangladesh for misappropriation of bank money. Jail authorities said a date had not yet been fixed.

American, Soviet students win maths competition

WARSAW, Poland (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union finished in a first-place tie in an international competition of the world's best high school mathematics students, officials have said. The two countries finished with 203 points each overall. West Germany came in third with 196 points, followed by China, East Germany and Romania, said Cecil Rousseau, director of the American team. The annual International Mathematics Olympiad featured 210 of the world's top high school mathematics students from 37 countries.

'Parents can choose sex of child'

LOS ANGELES (R) — Obstetricians greeted with scepticism a U.S. company's claim that it had developed a product allowing would-be parents to choose the sex of their child with a success rate up to 85 per cent. Procare Industries Ltd said gender choice would be distributed by major drug and grocery stores throughout the United States as well as internationally through agents. Company President Robert Mansik said it would "give consumers an 85 per cent chance of choosing the desired sex of their next child." The figure was based on tests involving 6,500 couples over the past few years, he said. Mansik said a kit, costing at least \$45, includes fertility indications which, when moistened by a woman's bodily fluids, change colours to determine the timing of ovulation and instructions on when and how to have intercourse. Dr. Arthur Shapiro, chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Mount Sinai Medical Centre of Greater Miami, said the theory of determining gender through timing of intercourse was an old one that had not been proven. "That's an old theory relating to ovulation, since the sperm carrying male chromosomes die out quicker than those bearing female chromosomes. But it has never really been proven scientifically," Shapiro said.

Space agency delays next shuttle launch

WASHINGTON (R) — NASA administrator James Fletcher says the space shuttle will be grounded until early 1988, instead of mid-1987, while engineers redesign its solid rocket motors to ensure flight safety.

Mr. Fletcher disclosed the delay Monday in a report to President Reagan on how the space agency will adopt findings of a

presidential commission which investigated the shuttle Challenger disaster in which all seven crew members died.

The U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had predicted earlier that one of the three remaining shuttles would be flying as early as mid-1987.

But in a 50-page report to Mr.

Reagan, Mr. Fletcher said, "at this time it appears that the first launch will not occur prior to the first quarter of 1988."

Mr. Fletcher later told reporters that extensive tests on the solid-fuel booster motors would mean at least a two-year delay before another manned U.S. space flight.

A faulty joint between segments of the Challenger's right booster rocket was targeted as the cause of the tragedy by the presidential commission, headed by former U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers.

The commission said the joint allowed hot gases to escape from the 149-foot booster rocket, causing the Jan. 28 explosion shortly after lift-off from Cape Canaveral.

The panel recommended that the booster rockets, made by Chicago-based Morton Thiokol Inc, be redesigned and approved by independent experts before shuttle flights resumed.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OWAN SHARF
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NEUTRALIZE THE TRUMP

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ K 7
♥ Q J 6 3
♦ K 7
♣ Q J 9 5 4

WEST
♠ 9 8 8 2
♥ 7 4 2
♦ 9 4
♣ A 10 7 6

EAST
♠ J 5 3
♥ K 10 9 8 5
♦ K 6 5 3 2
♣ 8

SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 4
♥ A
♦ A Q J 10 8
♣ K 3 2

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

To so attempt to improve his bidding of late Trump Goren Tommy had been using his version of the Blue Team Club with select partners. Nothing helped — he still got to ridiculous contracts and played abominably except on those hands where trump broke badly. Theo he was transposed into a master of technique, as this hand illustrates.

Tommy's opening bid showed at least 17 points and his partner's response, though positive, denied

three controls (no ace and a king, or three aces). Therefore, the bidding was natural and Tommy and his partner reached an excellent slam. The only possible drawback was that, because of the system, Tommy ended up declaring.

West led a top-of-outh heart. Tommy was in hand, led a trump to the queen and a trump back to the king. North was visibly relieved when East showed out on this trick and West won the ace, because he knew that Tommy was now in his element.

To prevent declarer from taking a finesse for the two of trumps, West continued with a heart. East covered the jack with the king, and declarer was forced to ruff. However, Tommy was equal to the task. He took three rounds of diamonds. West could not afford to ruff, so he stuffed a spade as Tommy let go dummy's losing heart. West parted with another spade on the fourth diamond and Tommy ruffed to reduce dummy's trump length to that of West.

Tommy overtook the king of spades to lead his last diamond, and both West and the table parted with spades. Next came the queen of spades and two hearts were stuffed. Now both West and dummy were down to nothing but trumps, so when Tommy led a spade, West's 10-7 of trumps were neutralized by the board's J-9.

obtain the opportunity comes once in life; ...

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as stated on map.

